For Independence and Fraternity

Nippon Times

For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

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LATENT POWER BEHIND JAPAN SCARES ENEMY

Frank Statement of Losses In Truk Battles Proves Nippon's Courage, Says Foe

FIGURES OVERESTIMATED

Even Nimitz Admits U.S. Lost Double the Planes Given in Japanese Communique

Warning against the underlying strength of Japan shown in the dignified and unflinching attitude of the Japanese authorities in frankly stating the losses suffered by the Japanese armed forces in the Truk engagement, Melbourne and Delhi broadcasts on the morning of February 22 praised the veracity and painstaking accuracy of the Imperial Headquarters' communique on the repulse of the enemy from the Truk Islands, according to a special dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Canton dated February 22.

The straightforward statement of the Japanese losses by the communique is an unmistakable indication of the underlying strength of Japan that is not to be shaken one whit by such losses, the enemy broadcasts said. Moreover, it gives no exaggerated figures as to the losses inflicted upon the enemy but rather confines itself to the most conservative estimate possible. Even the Nimitz Command has admitted that the Americans lost more than 130 planes (which is over twice the figure given by the Japanese) and that one of the two ships sunk, announced as a cruiser, happened to be a battleship.

Such painstaking accuracy on the part of Japan is ample proof of the solid strength of Japan which no local or temporary situation can affect, it was pointed out.

Knox Warns Yanks

Special

LISBON, February 22.—A Washington dispatch said that Navy Secretary Frank Knox today warned, "There is nothing to justify any estimates of an early end to the war in the Pacific" at his press conference today. Nothing is gained by foolish optimism in a war of this kind."

Knox further said, "We are only operating on Japan's intermediate defenses. We have not yet entered the inner defenses of the empire."

With Navy Undersecretary James Forrestal, in charge of production, at his side, Knox said that undue optimism results in a production decline and declared that manufacturing had to be maintained at peak capacity.

Cautioning against undue optimism Knox stated that the Japanese Army had suffered very little thus far and "is big, well-equipped and fanatically brave." Knox added, "We are learning in Italy that beachheads are no joke and in China they may prove pretty costly. Until we have gone much further than we have so far we have no grounds for optimism."

LEADERS IN NORTH CHINA DISCUSS WARTIME SETUP

All Efforts Must Be Directed Toward Increase of Fighting Power, Says Wang

Domei

PEKING, February 22.—The first day of the Governors' and Mayors' Conference being held to discuss ways of establishing a complete wartime setup in North China began this morning at 10 a.m. in the Hall of Ceremonies in the Waichiao Tailu. Attending were Chairman Wang I-tang of the North China Political Affairs Council, Wang Ying-tai, Chief of the General Affairs Office, Vice-Chairman Chang Chung-chi, the chiefs of the various offices and four Governors and three Mayors of Special cities.

The meeting was opened with Chairman Wang urging the gathering to direct all North China efforts for the strengthening of fighting Power First. Chief of the General Affairs Office Wang followed, with an explanation of the points designated by the Council after which the Governors and Mayors presented their reports of the conditions and situation in the provinces. In the afternoon various proposals of the provinces and cities were discussed.

Fighting Navy Eagles Find Time To Send Presents to Home Front

Even While Raining Blows on the Foe, Our Airmen Collect Money by Foregoing Smoking and Noodles So That Factory Workers May Be Comforted

By TATSUO ARAO
Of the Navy Press Corps

RABAUL—Wild Eagles of the Navy who are fighting grim battles day in and day out in the South Pacific have sent comfort gifts to industrial fighters engaged in aircraft production on the home front. The following is the story of the beautiful act.

It was on the night before X X Air Unit was reorganized. Flight First Class Petty Officer M, the senior petty officer in the barrack, called on the scribe. Putting a comfort kit bulging with money on my desk, he stated:

"Preparatory to the reorganization of our Unit, we had just finished cleaning up the belongings of our deceased comrades. Busy with unending successions of actions, they apparently hadn't had time to tidy up their things themselves. A lot of money has been found in their desks and chests. After consultation among us, it was unanimously agreed that the money should be donated to industrial workers on the home front who are bending low night and day over their machines. We survivors collected our tiny savings to add to the donation. Here's the money—¥850.34 all told. It's a small amount, but we thought our deceased comrades would be extremely glad if it would buy cigarettes as comfort gifts to the workers on the home front. Couldn't you arrange to have the money sent?"

I was filled with emotion. I could but bow my head. It was none other than this X X Unit which had won a series of shining victories in death duels over Guadalcanal, Rendova, Vella Lavella, Kulambangra and Bougainville. Behind these monumental exploits was the precious sacrifice of many lives, a sacrifice which could have been lessened if there had been more planes.

Placed on my desk were empty cans filled with one-sen, five-sen and ten-sen coins wrapped in paper, soiled and wrinkled ten-yen notes. Among the donors were boy airmen who had put by what little they could by going without noodles at leave-times, petty officers who had saved by cutting out smoking and deceased Wild Eagles who had put by ¥1 with the sinking of every enemy seacraft.

The Petty Officers story brought tears to my eyes. I readily complied with his wish. The next morning I arranged for its remittance through the Naval post office on the farthest front.

Just think of this warm considerateness shown to the home front by our Wild Eagles who are fighting death duels in the far-flung war theater 24 hours a day! The only way we can reciprocate such sentiment is to put every ounce of strength into increasing aircraft production.

JAPANESE REPORTS BLAST FOE CANARD

Veracity of Imperial Headquarters Communique on Truk Isle Campaign Cited as Example

The scrupulous veracity and accuracy of the reports emanating from Japanese official sources, especially the painstaking exactitude of the Imperial Headquarters communiques, are shattering enemy propaganda almost as soon as it is circulated.

Enemy war propagandists are busily blaring forth paeans to the alleged success of the American operations against the Truk Islands. They point out that (1) the operations were launched more quickly than it was imagined possible; (2) damage to the Japanese side was severer than on any previous occasion and (3) the strategic position of Truk is of the highest importance.

It is quite true that the Truk waters are strategically of great importance, that the Truk campaign was launched only a few weeks after the start of the Marshall Islands campaign and that the damage sustained on the Japanese side was quite severe but none of these things, singly or in conjunction, spells success for the enemy campaign.

Rabaul Defense Solid

The defense of Rabaul remains as firm and solid as ever and the abortive attempt on Truk merely succeeded in stiffening the morale of the Japanese people on the home front. This will make the enemy campaign more difficult than ever, so that the Truk operations may be considered to have had just the reverse effect from what the enemy had aimed at.

At the same time, in contrast to the American method of exaggerating their gains and concealing their losses, the Japanese announcements on the outcome of the engagement at Truk have again demonstrated the precision and truth-loving attitude of the Japanese authorities.

While the Americans on February 20 announced that the United States Pacific Fleet had inflicted upon the Japanese a loss of two light cruisers, three destroyers and 11 transports, all sunk, and that it lost only 17 planes and suffered one ship damaged, the Imperial Headquarters communique of February 21 frankly stated that the Japanese had suffered two cruisers, three destroyers and 13 transports sunk and 120 aircraft lost.

The veracity of the Japanese announcement may be gauged from the fact that the Japanese version puts the loss of our transports at

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FOE COUNTER-DRIVES IN PACIFIC CRIPPLED

Repeated Attempts by Enemy Planes to Raid Marshall Group Are Repulsed

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Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 23.—Unceasing counter-offensives of the anti-Axis forces in the Central Pacific area have successfully been crippled one after another by the solid and invincible shield of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

An aggregate total of eight enemy planes attempted a raid on Taroa Island in Maloelap lagoon in the Marshall Group during daytime on February 20. Our Garrison Forces stationed there intercepted with promptness and repulsed all the enemy invaders with intense anti-aircraft gunfire. In this battle, no damage was caused to the Japanese side.

Again during daytime of the following day, another enemy formation of eight planes came attacking the same island in joint action with some surface craft, bombarding our position. After engaging in a fierce battle, the Japanese defenders succeeded in beating off all the foe raiders. The damage to our side was negligible.

PLAGUE RAGES IN CHINA

Chungking to Hold Anti-Rat Lottery To Check Deadly Menace

Special

LISBON, February 21.—Bubonic plague is still raging in Fukien and Chekiang Provinces, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Four persons have reportedly died from the disease last week in Foochow. The report also revealed that an anti-rat lottery will be held in Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province, with tickets to be given to those who turn in dead rats.

Monthly prizes totaling nearly 100,000 sterling are being distributed in order to liquidate the rat menace.

Party Leaves for Japan

Special

HSINKING, February 22.—The advance contingent of the Manchoukuo Goodwill Mission to Japan including Toichi Fujita, representative of the Concordia Youth Corps, and I Ching-chang of the central headquarters of the Concordia Society Youth Corps entrained this afternoon for Japan. They left in advance of Huang Fu-chun, Manchoukuo Agriculture Minister, who heads the Mission.

CHURCHILL HITS OVER-OPTIMISM ON EUROPE WAR

No Guarantees It Will End In 1944, Prime Minister Tells Commons

STRESSES REICH POWER

Much of Speech Devoted to Answering American Critics on 'Invasion' Forces

Special

LISBON, February 22.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in his first personal report to the Commons on the general war situation since his illness following the Cairo and Teheran conferences, today warned against over-optimism and wishful thinking that the war would end in 1944, according to a London dispatch.

Churchill denied that he had ever taken the view that the war was approaching its end or that National Socialism in Germany was on the brink of collapse. On the contrary, he stressed, harmony exists between the National Socialist Party and the German High Command. He also stressed the fighting qualities of the German army and the ability of its leadership in both war of attrition and defensive warfare.

No Date of Invasion

Significantly, Churchill declined to give any indication of when the loudly talked of Anglo-American invasion of western Europe would take place. He, however, told the Commons that the American and British troops would attack in approximately equal forces when the cross-channel operations began. Churchill said that if the war continued for a long time after the start of the invasion the proportion of American troops would become larger because the portion of the United States are much larger than Britain's. This statement by Churchill was obviously meant as an answer to the claim of certain American senators that the proportion of invasion troops was to be 77 per cent American and 23 per cent British.

In this connection, Churchill said that while it was by no means his intention to exaggerate the part played by Britain in the war, he nevertheless considered it to be in the interests of inter-anti-Axis relations that Britain's allies and also dominions should be fully informed of Britain's share in the struggle. Churchill gave some figures in regard to this queston, saying that one-fifth of the pre-war effectives of the merchant navy and more than 30 per cent of British navy's had been killed while the British air force had lost 38,300 men—pilots and members of crews—killed and 10,400 missing.

Churchill significantly described the British and American air offensive against Germany as constituting at the present the main anti-Axis offensive action and also as a basis for the contemplated invasion of western Europe. He stated that the bombing of Germany was going to increase in scale, surpassing anything yet imagined. He said that Germany would be bombed by the British and Americans from bases both in Italy and Britain, by day and night. Churchill, however, intimated that the greater part of this

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

NETTUNO FIGHT BREAKS NERVES OF ENEMY MEN

Terrific Impact of Battle Leaves U.S. Soldiers Complete Nervous Wrecks

SCRIBE SEES PRISONERS

Captives All Inexperienced Fighters—Foe Using Zulu Troops on Front

Special

BERLIN, February 22.—The effects of the Nettuno battle, with its heavy artillery barrages recalling the Verdun battle of World War I in terrain where shell crater joins shell crater, were cut deep on the nerves of the numerous young American prisoners captured on Sunday, according to a dispatch sent from the front by German correspondent Alexander Boltho von Hohenbach. The correspondent spoke to many American prisoners immediately behind the German lines.

There were about 600 prisoners, the correspondent said. Some came directly out of battle. They were covered with caked mud and had beards of several days. Many were wounded and practically all had a haunted look. Many to whom the correspondent spoke were still stammering as a result of the hell they had been through. All were under the effects of the gigantic impact of that battle.

The correspondent stated that the majority of the United States soldiers he saw were lads from 19 to 20. They had been shipped from United States ports directly to Nettuno and without an interval were plunged from their peaceful homeland into the Nettuno devil's cauldron. Among all these Americans, the correspondent said he found only one who had seen as much as four months of previous fighting. The vast majority had been in the war no longer than from 18 to 21 days.

Frank and Talkative

Talking with them freely about their families, their professions, their life back home, and their wishes and hopes, the correspondent found them frank and talkative, although shaken. He said that they made no bones about being fed up with war after having been in it for three weeks and all they wanted was to get back home. Private Ed Hurley from Woodstock, Vermont, a former mechanic, was one of the few married men interviewed by the correspondent. He told the correspondent that he had seen four months of fighting from Salerno to Nettuno. He said that he was the father of a boy whom he had not yet seen. He said, "When the boy grows up I'll hammer it into him never to go to war."

Private James Lindsey, from Richmond, said "After three weeks of terrific shock in dirt and smoke I found out that war is not my profession." Corporal James Milles, from a village in Connecticut, declared that having seen war during the past fortnight in the Nettuno sector he was against war on principle "and particularly against this war of Americans in Europe." In this manner all the prisoners said the same thing with slight varia-

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E. Asia Youngsters to Manifest Resolve To Construct New Order at Hibiya Rally

Manifesting the unyielding determination of the boys and girls of Greater East Asia to construct a common prosperity region by eradicating the Anglo-American foe from Greater East Asia, a grand rally is to be held on Sunday at 1 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall.

This function is to be attended not only by Japanese children, but by more than one hundred boys and girls from Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, the Philippines, Burma, and India, who are now residing in Tokyo.

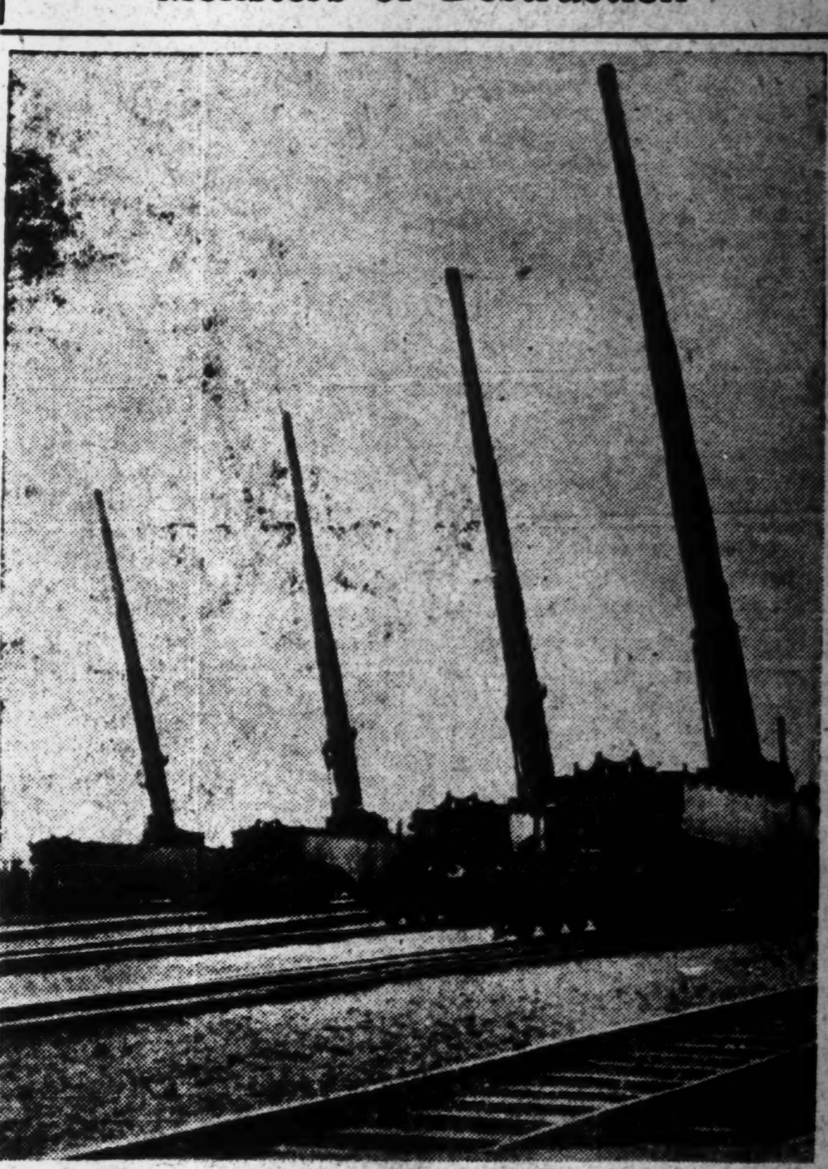
The plan for this function was contrived by the Japanese Boys' Cultural Association with the aim of instilling into the children of Greater East Asia the spirit embodied in the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration issued at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. The materialization of such a plan was made possible through the cooperation of the Ministries of Education and Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Board of Information, the Tokyo Metropolis, and the Japanese Children's Recreation Association.

The day's program includes pledges to be read by Zari, the 16-year-old son of Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, and by others on behalf of their respective nations. Speeches of encouragement will also be delivered by Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, and Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

After the close of the first part of the program, the children of the Hibiya National School will participate in a stage performance, "Doll's Festival." This will be followed by the presentation of a doll to each of the boys and girls representing the above-mentioned countries.

The children will also be entertained with lantern-slides, musical performances by the children of both the Hisamatsu-cho National School and the Izumi National School, and dance performances by Miss Sumi Hanayagi and Baku Ishii.

Monsters of Destruction



Shown above are some of the super heavy German railway guns that are at present being employed at the Italian front causing indescribable havoc among the enemy at the Nettuno and Anzio bridgeheads. No wonder, U.S. soldiers on the front have turned nervous wrecks, as revealed to German correspondents by war prisoners. (See story on adjoining column)

LAUREL DECLARES EMERGENCY IN P.I.

Step Taken to Cope With Vital Problems Facing Philippines Today

27

Domei

MANILA, February 23.—The Philippine Government yesterday issued a declaratoin in the name of President Jose P. Laurel that the country was in a state of emergency.

The action is legally justified as the Emergency Declaration Bill which had been passed by the National Assembly was signed yesterday by the President and, therefore, legislated, and the President exercised his rights under the new law in issuing the declaration.

It will be recalled that the National Assembly at its first regular session vested the President with the power to cope with wartime or State emergency situations under Paragraph 13, Article 3 of the Philippine Constitution.

Under the present declaration, the Government is authorized, until the convocation of the next session of the National Assembly, to exercise the Presidential right to enforce measures to cope with the problems facing the country today.

For the enforcement of this right, the President is empowered, under a separate law, to issue a short-term 50,000,000 peso public bond, to mobilize the Government and to punish those opposing the Government's emergency measures.

To Bolster Finance

Special

MANILA, February 22.—Two bills designed to strengthen further the national economic structure were entered into the Philippine statute books today with their signing by President Jose P. Laurel, it is understood.

The first bill empowers the President to promulgate orders, rules and regulations to control and govern the transactions and operations of financial and credit institutions. The control applies for the duration of the war "in the interest of national economy of the Philippine Republic."

The second measure authorizes banks, including agricultural and industrial banks, to extend loans to Government-owned corporations as well as their sub-agencies in excess of 15 per cent the unimpaired capital and surplus of such banks. The bill thus loosens restrictions on bank expenses in order to lend increased

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THAI INDIANS MOURN MRS. GANDHI'S DEATH

Grief-Stricken Nationals Hold Mass Meeting in Bangkok —Renew Resolve

Domei

BANGKOK, February 23.—A mass meeting to commemorate the passing away of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, wife of the Mahatma, at the Aga Khan's Palace in Poona, was held in front of the branch headquarters of the Indian Independence League here from 2:30 p.m. today.

The 2,000 Indian residents of Bangkok on receipt of the news of Mrs. Gandhi's death grieved as deeply over her passing as they would over that of their own mothers. In order to express their condolences and their determination to wrest their independence from the British, a cause for which both the Mahatma and Mrs. Gandhi had so selflessly worked, the Indians held a mass meeting and adopted a resolution embodying their determination, pledging by the soul of the late bosom companion of their leader that they would fight until independence is won.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Alagappan, who had been assigned to Bangkok by the General Headquarters of the Indian National Army, spoke on the death of Mrs. Gandhi in the following terms:

"Even since the Mahatma's return from South Africa, Mrs. Gandhi had been dedicating herself to the cause of Indian independence. Often she was beaten with lathis or thrown into prison by the brutal British. Since the outbreak of war she had been confined, only because she demanded the independence of India. The British imprisoned her simply because an Indian national demanded the independence of her own country. She was advanced in age but if it was not for this imprisonment she would have been quite sound and healthy. The Indian National Army has begun its march on Delhi. We are convinced that the day will surely come when we shall be able to set her soul at peace by fulfilling her long cherished dream."

Privy Council Hears Yano

The Privy Council met on Wednesday and heard a report on the war situation from Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

Development Firm Ready

Domei

HSINKING, February 22.—The Manchoukuo Land Development Company, which was reorganized and established as the Manchoukuo Agricultural Development Corporation, is scheduled to commence its new activities beginning March 1.

OUR ACES ROUT ENEMY FORCES IN BURMA AREA

Army Bomber Units Blast Foe Position Between Maungdaw And Bonnazeik

SECURE CONTROL OF AIR

Hurricanes and Other Hostile Aircraft Merely Engaged in Guerilla Attempts

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 23.—The crack bomber plane units of the Imperial Japanese Army Air Force fiercely attacked X X on the highway between Maungdaw and Bonnazeik early on the morning of February 22 and carried out vigorously a death-defying and daring dive-bombing attack on the position of the enemy artillery corps, which was planning to counter-attack the front line troops of the Japanese Forces.

Scoring numerous direct hits and routing the enemy, all the Japanese bombers returned to their base safely.

Army Eagles Active

By Arrangement with the Asahi

FRONT LINE BASE IN BURMA, February 22.—The Wild Eagles of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma area have continuously been roaring over the sky on the Arakan front, assaulting the enemy and completely securing the supremacy of the air since the commencement of the current annihilative operation on February 4.

Either shooting down or repulsing the counter-attacking enemy planes, consisting of Spitfires and other fighters, our Army Air Units shot down 17 of the enemy aircraft in the short period of only two days at the outset of the onslaught. Frightened at the gallant action of our Wild Eagles, the Hurricanes and other enemy airplanes are merely engaged in guerilla warfare, failing to obtain the control of the air.

In the meantime, the ground units of the Japanese Forces succeeded on pressing the enemy hard in the Sinzelwa basin with the encirclement operation in parallel to the sweeping advance from Buthidaung to Taung Bazaar and then from Taung Bazaar to Ngakyedauk.

Day and night, our fighter plane units are delivering a fierce blow, blasting and routing the concentration of the enemy troops, artillery position, supply dumps and other installations at every point. The contribution of our air aces toward the operation of their comrade land units has been great.

Particularly phenomenal is the hand-to-hand combat and "death blow charge" carried out by the Japanese troops in compliance with the dauntless dive-bombing of their comrade fighters.

AZAD HIND DAY OBSERVED BY INDIANS IN SHANGHAI

Heroes of National Army Are Honored; Relief Funds Collected for Donation

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 22.—Over 1,000 Indian residents here attended the gigantic people's rally held yesterday at the Shanghai Seinenkan to celebrate the first monthly Azad Hind Day on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

The program was opened with the singing of the Indian independence song. Silent prayers were offered for the fallen heroes of the Indian National Army, who scored brilliant deeds in their battle for independence.

M. C. Singh, chairman of the Rally Committee, and other leaders delivered fiery speeches.

Relief funds for the Indian National Army amounting to [illegible] yuan which were collected just prior to the adjournment of the meeting were arranged to be sent to the Headquarters of the Indian Independence League.

Koizumi Exhorts Officials

Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi on Wednesday urged high officials in his Ministry to exert their fullest efforts to the present war situation.

REICH UNITS BREAK CHERKASSY POCKET

Leon Degrelle, Commander of Enveloped Army, Is Decorated by Reichsfuehrer

Special

BERLIN, February 21.—Ninety per cent of the German troops who had been enveloped got out of the Cherkassy pocket, Leon Degrelle, commander of the S. S. Sturmbrigade Wallonien, who has just been decorated by the Reichsfuehrer with the Knight's Cross and Iron Cross, told press representatives today in Berlin. His own unit, which was with the rearguard and hence took part in extraordinary heavy fighting, lost 12 per cent of its men, Degrelle declared.

Degrelle pointed out that practically the entire enveloped army, together with a large number of Soviet prisoners of war, escaped from the pocket. The Soviet forces did not succeed in cutting off even a battalion or a company from the main body, he said. Only some of the seriously wounded men could not be taken along. They were left behind with doctors, nurses and stretcher bearers. Only isolated stragglers fell into Soviet hands. He said that the territory in which the German forces were enveloped measured 30,000 square kilometers was shaped like Africa.

Lieutenant-General Theobald Lieb declared that the sortie was effected within a few hours with troops fighting with bayonets. The order to make the sorties was made 24 hours before the attack was made in a westerly direction. During the night, at 11 p.m. the first Soviet line was broken through and in the further course of the night the second and third Soviet lines were penetrated. The German forces had to cover 20 kilometers through heavy Soviet resistance in order to contact the German panzer divisions which had come up for the relief of the enveloped forces.

Breaking through the fourth Soviet line was particularly difficult since by that time day had dawned and Soviet artillery and mortars were intervening to a larger extent than at night. The Lieutenant-General declared that the German losses were light. He said that wireless messages revealed that the Soviet commander on the southern front was immediately relieved of his post because of his failure to frustrate the liberation of the enveloped Germans.

Lieutenant-General Herbert Gille, commander of the Panzer Division "Wiking", said that every one of his soldiers was convinced from the start that the ring around them would be broken by them. Refuting Soviet broadcasts he declared, "I could not have deserted my men as the Soviet broadcast alleged. All officers remained in the pocket with their troops. Proof of that is the heroic death of General Stemmermann."

Arrives in Berlin

Special

BERLIN, February 21.—Leon Degrelle, leader of the Belgian Rexist movement, and two commanders of the German forces who were liberated from the pocket west of Cherkassy arrived in Berlin on Monday afternoon by plane at the invitation of Reich Press Chief Dr. Otto Dietrich. Twenty four hours after the enveloped German forces had fought their way out of the pocket and joined the main Reich forces these three had gone by plane to the Fuehrer's headquarters where the Reichsfuehrer conferred high decorations on them.

Lieutenant-General Theobald Lieb was decorated with Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross and Iron Cross, Lieutenant-General Herbert Gille, commander of the Panzer Division "Wiking" was decorated with Swords to Oak Leaves, while Leon Degrelle was decorated with the Knight's Cross and the Iron Cross. After the commander of the enveloped forces, General of Artillery Stemmermann, fell at the head of his forces, Lieutenant-General Lieb took command.

Japanese Reports Blast Foe Canard

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two vessels greater than the enemy version.

Same Old Tactics

Moreover, the damage inflicted upon the enemy of two cruisers sunk, one aircraft carrier and another warship of unknown category damaged and more than 54 planes shot down is the most conservative estimate possible in the circumstances. It is obvious that the enemy in alleging that his loss was confined merely to 17 planes shot down and one vessel damaged resorted to his usual method of admitting losses piecemeal.

Furthermore, it happens that the Japanese announcement was based solely on figures for which absolute confirmation was possible, not including the results obtained by the planes that had not yet reported home. Even the heroic deeds of those gallant airmen who dashed their planes against enemy ships are not recorded unless confirmed. It is not difficult to imagine that many of the planes reported missing accounted for some of the enemy ships.

Another interesting point is that even while the Americans are calling the Truk campaign a big success, they are admitting the difficulties of the Pacific campaign and are emphasizing the importance of Chungking.

Even Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, is stressing the fact that China must be made the base for an attack on Japan. It is clear that he means by this to warn the people against undue optimism but at the same time, he is unwittingly suggesting the difficulty of breaking through the solid Japanese defense in the Truk area.

While on the one hand he is boasting that he intends to "challenge the Japanese Fleet to a decisive battle," he is declaring that he is at present confining his operations to the reconnaissance of Japan's strength in order to threaten the Japanese supply line. This shows the wholly arbitrary and irresponsible nature of the enemy propaganda regarding the Truk operations.

Reich Airmen Battle American Air Forces Bombing Regensburg

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—The Anti-Axis Army Headquarters announced today that the American 8th Air Force and 15th Bomber Squadron lost 41 bombers in the course of an air raid on Regensburg in southern Germany taking off from their bases in England and Italy, according to a dispatch received here from Naples. The Americans effected a broad-daylight bombing attack on the German city but were subjected to a terrific counter-attack at the hands of the German airmen that came up to give them battle.

Churchill Hits Over-Optimism On Europe War

(Continued from Page 1)

job had to be carried out by the United States. He stated that the American heavy bomber strength in Britain was now approximately equal to the British air force and that American air strength would continue to grow.

Stresses Air Warfare

Bombastically, Churchill said, "Any idea that we should fetter or further restrict the use of this prime weapon of war will not be accepted by the Governments of the Allied powers," whereupon he was loudly cheered by his listeners. He said that the proper course for the German civilians and non-combatants to take was to quit the centers of munitions production and take refuge in the countryside.

The British Prime Minister then warned the British to be prepared for retaliation by the Germans. He said that German retaliation had been "modest" but that "we must expect it to increase." Churchill warned that besides these air attacks "there is no doubt that the Germans are preparing on the French shore new means of attack on our country." He stated that all installations along the French channel coast from where rockets or pilotless planes might be fired were being systematically bombed.

Churchill declared that many people had been disappointed with the progress of the Anglo-American offensive in Italy since the capture of Naples but that there was no cause for pessimism. He attributed the slow progress to unfavorable weather conditions and to the fact that Germany "decided to make extreme exertions for the retention of Rome."

Significantly, Churchill refrained from a discussion on Poland, which is involved in a border dispute with the Soviet Union. Churchill said that he was likely to make a statement on Poland later. Deprecating the disposition of some people to raise old controversies at home and abroad, Churchill declared, "My hope is that the generous instincts of unity will not depart from us in these times of immense exertions and grievous sacrifices."

Ordered Censorship

Meanwhile, in reply to a question by Labor member Shinwell, Churchill revealed that he personally had ordered the tightening of censorship on all reports from war correspondents to the British press. Churchill stressed that certain expressions used by the correspondents in alarmist reports on the situation at the Anzio beachhead "ought not be used in a battle of this kind when they are false and still less are they to be used when they are true". Churchill especially deprecated some reports of this kind from American correspondents and from Algiers.

PROTECT ROME, SAYS VATICAN BROADCAST

Points to Saving of Cairo And Athens by Agreement Between Nations

Special

ZURICH, February 22.—The Vatican radio quoted the Pope tonight as saying that Cairo and Athens were saved from destruction by an agreement between the belligerents and "Rome also should be saved". The Vatican radio also pointed out that "the Abbey of Monte Cassino has already been destroyed".

Cassino Raid Detail

Domei

BERLIN, February 21.—Bishop Gregorio Diamare of the Mount Cassino Monastery yesterday called on Pope Pius XII and conversed for nearly two hours with His Holiness concerning the details of the brutal anti-Axis attacks on the Monastery, according to a Rome dispatch.

The Bishop then conferred with Cardinal Luigi Maglione, Secretary of State of the Vatican, and submitted a detailed report describing the destruction of the Monastery.

Following the interview, Bishop Diamare met the German Minister to the Vatican and explained the details of the wanton bombings of the anti-Axis on the Mount Cassino Monastery as follows:

"The fighting in southern Italy gradually neared the Mount Cassino Monastery, but we expected that the anti-Axis forces would at least maintain their promise and refrain from attempting any direct attacks upon the Monastery's grounds.

"Before February 5, only a few abbots, three sick persons and 12 devotees were living within the Monastery. However, believing that the building would be safe from attacks, the villagers took refuge in the areas surrounding the Monastery..

Explodes Among Refugees

"On February 5, a furious American bombardment was directed toward the Monastery and one shell exploded in the area where the refugees were gathered. The frightened and screaming women and children stormed the monastery and pleaded to be allowed entrance, we consented to let some of them find shelter within our buildings. They numbered 50 at the time, but as soon as the gates were opened, the other refugees rushd through the gates and completely occupied the rooms.

"On February 14, the anti-Axis forces dropped leaflets requesting the evacuation of the citizens from the Monastery, but the speedy commencement of bombardment upon the Monastery rendered the carrying out of such a request impossible.

"Consequently, on February 15, when the Americans opened up furious attacks, a great number of the refugees were confined in the Monastery. A considerable number of them were probably pinned beneath the fallen debris of the devastated buildings.

"At this juncture, I would like to emphasize one important point. Until February 17, when the abbots and the injured and sick evacuated the Monastery, not a single German soldier was in the Monastery buildings.

Laurel Declares Emergency in P.I.

(Continued From Page 1)

aid to industrial efforts.

Signs 6 Tax Bills

Special

MANILA, February 22.—The Malacanan announced yesterday night that President Jose P. Laurel has signed six more of the bills which had been passed by the National Assembly at its first regular session. The measures are all on new taxes which will go into effect this year, and are as follows:

1. The bill imposing specific taxes on matches and playing cards.
2. Providing for a uniform franchise tax of 5 per cent on the gross earnings and receipts from businesses covered by the law granting franchise.
3. Imposing a percentage taxes on hotels, restaurants, night clubs, bars, theaters, circuses, boxing, jalalai race tracks and other places of amusement.
4. Collecting of a stamp tax on mortgages, pledges and deeds of trust.
5. Providing for charges on the cutting of timber in public forests.
6. Revision of inheritance tax rates.

The new measures are expected to increase the revenue of the Republic considerably, thereby placing the nation on a firm and stable financial footing.

Chungking Populace Jittery About Raid As Fog Season Ends

Special

LISBON, February 22.—With the fog season in Chungking coming to an end, the populace has been warned by the authorities to take necessary precautions against the possibility of Axis bombings, according to a dispatch by Reuters Chungking correspondent. The correspondent said that a formal warning would be issued on March 1 urging women, children, the aged and those with no essential business in Chungking to evacuate to the countryside.

MASSACRE OF FILIPINOS BY AMERICANS RECALLED

Taliba Commentator Says 600,000 P.I. Troops Were Murdered by U.S. General

Special

MANILA, February 22.—Ridiculing the crude attempts of American propagandists to spread lies about the so-called Japanese maltreatment of Anglo-American war prisoners, prisoners, the Filipino commentator in the Tagalog Daily, Taliba, asserted, "United States, through wild fabrications and lies, is attempting to whitewash her own dastardly and brutal crimes in repeatedly attacking hospital ships and undefended cities."

He said that anyone familiar with the history of the American occupation of the Philippines knows "the utter cruelty" of the Americans to whom "nothing was honorable or sacred." He added, "If Americans have any conscience at all they should be haunted with a terrible and fearful memory of their own bloody massacres committed in the Philippines half a century ago by General J. M. Bell, commander of the United States detachment in Batangas and General Smith, commanding officer of the United States detachment in Samar."

The commentator recalled that, according to most reliable sources, "General Bell and his soldiers massacred 600,000 Filipinos out of the 3,500,000 of the population of Luzon. He said that at that time, of approximately 5,000 casualties among the Filipino revolutionary 4,241 were killed while 789 were injured, "so that it is widely admitted that American Expeditionary forces in the Philippines under the command of General Otis had doubtlessly massacred Filipino officers and men after they had been captured."

Declaring that the brutal massacre indulged in, especially by General Smith in Samar, was almost unbelievable, the Filipino commentator said, "The Smith detachment mercilessly butchered practically all males above the age of ten in Samar." He added, "Even today it makes Filipinos furious whenever they are reminded of that notorious outrage."

Baron Yamakawa Dies

Baron Takeshi Yamakawa, member of the House of Peers, succumbed to illness on Tuesday at the Tokyo Imperial University Hospital at the age of 53. As chairman of the Dai-Nippon Physical Training Association, he had contributed immensely toward promoting physical training in Japan.

London Heavily Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, February 22.—German planes again carried out a heavy raid on southeastern England and London areas last night with great success, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today. The Germans suffered negligible damage with only one plane failing to return, the announcement added.

FUKUOKA GOVERNOR TO DIRECT MINING

Appointment Testifies to Importance of Raising Coal Production

The appointment of Shigeru Yoshida, Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture and Chairman of the Kyushu Regional Administrative Council, as director of the Fukuoka Bureau of Mining Supervision, ordered by the Munitions Ministry on Wednesday, marks a new departure in personnel administration.

This is the first time that the chairman of a regional administrative council has been charged with powers of another Ministry and testifies to the importance of positive efforts to increase the production of coal and other vital minerals in Kyushu.

Governor Yoshida, as director of the Fukuoka Bureau of Mining Supervision, will be vested with administrative powers in addition to his powers of instruction. A similar case is to be found in the appointment of Kohachi Nakamura, head of the Sapporo munitions supervision department, as director of the Sapporo Bureau of Mining Supervision.

It remains to be seen whether this tendency to merge the functions of the different local administrative office will develop into a system.

MAKES NEW KIND OF PAPER

Produced by Japanese in Banjermasin for Artists

Domei

BANJERMASIN, February 22.—A new type of drawing paper has been produced here by Hisanoshin Kawazura. He has already succeeded in making crayons for school children with material found on the spot.

All the materials necessary for the making of this new drawing paper can also be found here. This paper, which is hand-made, closely resembles pure Japanese paper, and is definitely water-proof.

Though arrangements are now being made for the large-scale production of this paper, only ordinary and wrapping paper will be produced for the time being.

Chinese Makes Donation

Domei

HANOI, February 22.—On many occasions, the Overseas Chinese Association in Annam has made monetary contributions for the soldiers relief fund, but recently, a Chinese wine merchant in Hue offered 200 piastres for the fund. As his is the first private donation to be made by the Chinese in Indo-China, the Japanese Forces have been greatly moved.

Nettuno Fight Breaks Nerves Of Enemy Men

(Continued From Page 1)

tions, namely, that they do not like war, are fed up with it, and want to go back home.

Some of them did not hide their surprise at the power of the German resistance, the correspondent said. They had thought about marching into Rome in about a week's time after landing. Private Owen Brooks of Newark, New York, declared, "The press back home told us again and again that the Germans were at the end of their tether and about to collapse. Here we saw the opposite." Private Brooks concluded skeptically, "You are always deceived if you believe United States' newspapers."

Zulus on Nettuno Front

Special

BERLIN, February 22.—Zulu troops are included among the forces employed by the anti-Axis to ward off the German assault against the Nettuno beachhead, reports German correspondent Guenther Weber from the Nettuno front. The correspondent said that he saw his first Zulu today in a camp close behind the German lines where prisoners are kept pending their transport farther back.

This Zulu, the correspondent stated, was captured by German grenadiers. He was Private James Vuleni from Zululand in South Africa. Interviewed by the correspondent shortly after his capture, the Zulu prisoner confirmed to the correspondent that many Zulus were employed on the Nettuno front. The prisoner told the correspondent that they were apparently sold to the army by their chieftains for large sums in British pound sterling.

Before becoming a soldier Private Vuleni worked in a South African gold mine and, said the correspondent, "Is at a loss to explain to himself why he gave up his trade as a miner to come to Europe to kill white folks."

MANCHOU HAILS CHANGES

Special

HSINKING, February 22.—Hailing the changes of the Chiefs of the Army and Navy General Staffs of Japan, official quarters here expect closer coordination between the command of the fighting services and the civil administration, which will further strengthen Japan's war structure and ensure higher efficiency in its wartime administration.

The 43,000,000 people of Manchoukuo, taking full confidence in the new Chiefs of the Japanese Army and Navy General Staffs, will redouble their efforts in contributing toward strengthening the fighting power of Japan by supplying her ally with material required for the successful prosecution of the current war.

CHIANG TROOPS IRED BY DISCRIMINATION

Shoddy Treatment Given Them By White Soldiers in India Worries Chungking

Special

SHANGHAI, February 21.—The intensified feeling of antagonism among the soldiers of the Chungking army in India against the outrageous racial discrimination openly displayed by the Anglo-American forces is threatening to become a serious problem for the Chungking regime, according to reports reaching here.

Unable to pacify the Chungking officers and men who are playing the part of a cat's-paw for the British-Indian forces, Chiang Kai-shek some time ago dispatched three high officials to the Burma-India border in order to make exhaustive investigations into the actualities of the situation, the dispatch said.

It was further revealed that the three Chungking officials, who returned recently from the investigation trip, had reported that there is no contact between the British army in India and the officers of the Chungking forces.

Moreover, the Chungking army is suffering from a complete lack of aircraft and is unable to operate in concert with the British forces, they added. They also claimed that no supplies of aircraft are being made to the Chungking forces in India.

There is a strong collision of sentiments between the Chungking forces and the native inhabitants, while the Indian units are also entertaining an aversion toward the Chungking soldiers, they said.

In conclusion, the report revealed that the three Chungking leaders had expressed a profound fear that there is every likelihood that the Indian forces under the British might join the Indian National Army commanded by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

9 Planes Land in Denmark

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—At least nine planes are understood to have made forced landings in Danish territory yesterday, according to reports from Copenhagen. Their identities have not been disclosed, but it is strongly believed that they included American planes which participated in the attack on Germany yesterday.

Soviets Raid Finnmark

Special

LISBON, February 21.—A small Soviet commando force at 3 a.m. on Sunday, made a surprise raid in Finnmark, located in the northernmost Norwegian province, and carried away four Norwegian civilians, according to a report from Berlin.

MEXICAN LEADER, TOURISTS KILLED

Gun Battle Occurs During Carnival

Special

LISBON, February 22.—Rodolfo Loaila, Governor of the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, was shot and instantly killed today by an assassin at the height of the annual Mazatlan carnival, according to a dispatch from Matzatlan.

The dispatch said that the Mexican police were engaged in an extensive search for the assassin, who was described as a tall masked man.

Two American tourists were killed in the gun battle which followed the assassination and the Governor's aide, Alfredo Duart, and another American tourist were wounded.

Three friends joined the assassin in the lobby of the Belmar Hotel and all continued firing as they escaped though the door and reached an automobile.

U.S. SETS 'MEMORY DAY' TO ENGENDER PATRIOTISM

Special

LISBON, February 21.—A Washington dispatch said that the Senate judiciary committee approved today a bill authorizing President Franklin Roosevelt to designate the first Monday of each month as "memory day" to honor the men and women who lost their lives in the country's service in the present war. Neutral observers here believed that it was another move by Roosevelt to emphasize "patriotism."

Under the legislation, flags will be flown at half mast on all Government buildings and military installations on the first Monday of each month. Meanwhile, another Washington report said that Roosevelt was scheduled to have a war council with General George Marshall, Chief of the United States General Staff, General Henry Arnold, Chief of the United States air force, Admiral Earnest King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, and Admiral William Leahy, advisor to Roosevelt.

AVIS D'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

Societe Francais De Secours Du Kwanto

L'Assemblee Generale de la SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE SECOURS DU KWANTO aura lieu le Samedi 4 Mars 1944 a 14 h, 30, a TOKYO, 4/5 Honkoku-cho, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-ku (Immeuble de la BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE).

Tous les residents francais de TOKYO at YOKOHAMA sont instamment pries d'y assister.

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GUARDIANS OF NORTH FIGHT ICE AND SNOW

Assert That Snowstorms Are Worse Than Any Anglo-American Enemies

By A Domei Correspondent

UNDISCLOSED NORTHERN BASE.—Fighting against the severe cold and cutting wind of raging snowstorms, the Japanese airmen, Ground Crew and the Meteorological Observation Corps entrenched in the northernmost post are daily discharging their respective duties in close cooperation with each other, ever determined to defend this northernmost Japanese naval base against enemy maneuvers in the North Pacific.

Having recently visited XX Navy Air Unit, this correspondent was actually able to witness some of the hardships and obstacles daily encountered by the Japanese Forces stationed there.

Ice Quickly Removed

Flying through the thickly falling snow, one hydro-scout plane alighted on the icy waters. The Ground Crew immediately hurried to the plane, wading through water which rose up to their chests. The temperature of the water was many degrees below zero. The plane was quickly brought to the hangar. Since the wings and pontoons were covered with ice, this had to be removed before a complete check-up could be made. While the snowstorm raged, the members of the Ground Crew valiantly worked on, not even taking time off to rub their numb, swollen hands.

Some of the Ground Crew stooped over the fire, melting the frozen oil, while others, defying the snowfall, energetically shovelled away the snow from the runways with rotary-ploughs. These runways must be continually cleared of snow and ice in order to enable scout-planes to land without hindrance. Whenever engine trouble is found, the Ground Crew either work all night long, or get up at two or three o'clock in the morning in order to finish their work on time. Every plane must be ready to take off at any moment.

As another scout plane returned, the correspondent ascertained that it was equipped with a wind-shield. He felt quite relieved because if a plane is provided with a windshield, it can make a two-hour flight. Should a pilot attempt to stay longer than two hours in the air, his hands and feet become so numb that he cannot even press an electric button. If a plane has no windshield, the pilot's lips start bleeding and his face becomes frost-bitten even during a short flight.

Instruments Only Guide

Snowstorms are the greatest enemy of these Japanese airmen in the north. When a snowstorm sweeps over the entire area, visibility is completely lost, so the airmen must depend entirely upon their instruments to guide them safely back to their base. Since it is impossible to land in the middle of a snowstorm, they must often fly about till their fuel is exhausted, patiently hoping the snowstorm will soon die down. However, it is dangerous to stay in the air too long, because the propellers are apt to freeze and stop moving.

The sufferings daily endured by the Observation Corps are fully equal to those of the airmen and the Ground Crew. Fighting against the inclement weather, the Observation Corps keep vigilance day and night, its members attending to their duties by turn through the night. Most careful attention must be exercised in removing snow from their vitally important apparatuses. No efforts are spared by the Observation Corps in making most accurate reports of weather conditions to the airmen, for by so doing the dangers which may lie ahead of the airmen can be lessened to a great extent.

In speaking of the ever-changing weather of the far north, a certain member of the Observation Corps who just returned from the Southern Regions remarked, "In the South we would often climb up to the roof and depend upon our sixth sense to help us foretell the weather, but here in the north even reference materials and observation apparatuses are not wholly effective, since the weather changes constantly. Just as squalls are the fearful enemy of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, so snowstorms in the north present a far more formidable foe than the Anglo-Americans to these staunch airmen of the land of eternal snow."

Constantly overcoming innumerable obstacles and unimaginable adversities, the commander and his subordinates, within whose hearts burn the undying fire of patriotism, are daily maintaining the strictest vigilance. Moreover, these men stationed at this northernmost base, ever on the alert to mitigate the burdens of the people on the home-front, are utilizing what little spare time they have, in making charcoal. Thus, by economizing on their consumption of the charcoal supply, they hope to help the home front as much as the soldiers and sailors in the Southern Regions who are exerting their utmost to realize self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

Javanese Village Adopts Farming Method Taught by Japanese Pioneer 23 Years Ago

Special

DJAKARTA, February 22.—Japanese agricultural methods were already introduced in Java 23 years ago by a Japanese pioneer, it was revealed by Dr. Yasuo Eguchi, Japanese agricultural expert, when he visited Djoenangan village, 34 kilometers south of Madioen in East Java, during his inspection trip through the island.

Noticing farm fields and village backyards being maintained in an unmistakable Japanese manner, Dr. Eguchi inquired of the villagers, who replied that a certain Japanese trader named Morita had taught them Japanese farming methods 23 years ago.

farming methods 23 years ago.

The villagers also revealed that besides teaching the fundamentals of the Japanese system of rice cultivation, vegetable growing and weeding, Mr. Morita was responsible for a large-scale irrigation canal deriving water from Darvy Lake, which is at present watering 29,000 hectares of paddy fields.

Apparently Mr. Morita had also taught the islanders something modern in the way of diversified farming methods and went so far as to teach them how to keep the roadsides as neat and tidy as those in Japanese farming villages.

The villagers were so impressed by Mr. Morita's fruitful teachings as well as his kindness that they have been keeping up his ways and manners for 23 years, it became clear to Dr. Eguchi.

Mr. Morita had left for Japan shortly before the outbreak of war much to the grief of the villagers. Dr. Eguchi's revelation made Djoenang village a model farming community in Java overnight at a time when output increase drives are in full swing.

Inspection parties from all parts of Java are now visiting Djoenangan, which boasts of 86 hectares of farmland, 560 cows, 330 water buffaloes, 200 sheep and nearly 10,000 goats.

ALL FILIPINOS WISH FREEDOM FOR INDIA

Recto Describes Azad Hind Army's March as Most Moving Spectacle of Our Time

Domei

MANILA, February 21.—India must be free if the world of tomorrow is to be different from the world of yesterday, declared Claro M. Recto, Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Philippines today, in a broadcast on the occasion of the first "Free India Day."

Mr. Recto said, "Inspired by this conviction the people and government of the Philippine Republic cannot but show the deepest interest in the present efforts of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, its followers and allies to accomplish the final liberation of the Indian people. Having won our independence but a short time ago, the Filipino people naturally wish other nations, still in subjection, the happy deliverance that has been the Philippines' good fortune to achieve."

He declared, "Filipinos want to see a free sovereign India take its place of honor along with the other sovereign nations of the world side by side with Burma and the Philippines which were the first two nations in East Asia to regain their long-lost freedom as a result of the War of Greater East Asia."

Commenting on India's struggle for freedom during the past 200 years, Mr. Recto added, "Today, as the Indian National Army marches on the road to Delhi side by side with the Forces of Japan, the world is the witness to one of the most moving spectacles of our time."

Mr. Recto continued, "Here is an army composed of volunteers from among 3,000,000 Indians in various parts of Asia residing outside their homeland—an army personally led by a man whose patriotism cannot but be admired by his own people at home and abroad as well as by other liberty loving peoples of the world—constituting an invincible spiritual factor to be reckoned with by the British rulers. That army is already on the march; it has already received the baptism of fire in the field of battle."

Strength Through Justice

Mr. Recto added, "Across the mountain ranges of Arakan lies India, the land that has been their fathers' for unknown ages which they are now resolved to set free." He said, "With passion born of absolute confidence in the justice of their cause, they are to shatter the mighty chains of imperialism at last."

The Philippine Foreign Minister went on, "He must have a heart of stone who can remain unmoved by the great spectacle of the Indian National Army proudly marching along the road that will bring it knocking at the doors of India for at the gate stands an alien sentry and behind this sentry are thousands upon thousands of Indians who must be liberated."

"In a maze of conflicting hopes and fears of divided loyalties and ideals, there stands the incontrovertible truth which no true Indian, no loyal Oriental and no lover of freedom anywhere in the world can deny," Mr. Recto emphasized. He asserted, "Independence of India is indispensable to the establishment of a new world order based on peace and moral justice."

He pointed out, "We Filipinos who love liberty and desire liberty for others look with confidence upon the current struggle of the Indian people for independence. We are confident that India will soon be free—a beneficiary as the Philippines and Burma have been beneficiaries before her—to feel a new sense of racial pride and human dignity which Japan has awakened among the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia."

Mr. Recto concluded, "The world cannot be free while India remains in bondage. Mankind cannot glory in the prerogative of liberty while 400,000,000 Indians continue to live in servitude. India must be free."

Prayers to Be Held For Late Mrs. Gandhi By Indians of Tokyo

To pray for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, wife of the great Indian sage and leader Mahatma Gandhi, who succumbed to heart disease on Tuesday while in British confinement at the Aga Khan Palace, Poona, the members of the Tokyo Branch of the Indian Independence League will meet at the Zojoji temple, Shiba Park, Shiba-ku, today at 2 p.m.

BENGAL FOOD ISSUE IS STILL UNSOLVED

Reason Is Non-Cooperation of People

Special

LISBON, February 22.—The "anxiety" concerning the food situation in Bengal Province is not over and the authorities are feeling "some concern" over the distribution of the new rice harvest, which is being impeded by the non-cooperation of the people, the inefficiency of the officials, and natural obstacles, according to a dispatch by the New Delhi correspondent of the News Chronicle.

He said that the central and Bengal governments still had three weeks to carry out their scheme of buying up and distributing the new rice crop but that the melting of the snow in the highlands was bringing torrents of water down the Ganges to flood vast areas in Bengal, obliterate roads and make the transportation of food impossible.

The correspondent also stated that while there was no indication that speculators were trying to corner the rice supply a great number of cultivators were holding on to their rice. He said that they were doing that to keep it for themselves so that they would not starve.

4TH TERM FAVORED BY U.S. DEMOCRATS

Certain to Nominate Roosevelt For Election; Republicans Still Undecided

Domei

ZURICH, February 22.—Although President Roosevelt himself has made no commitment as to whether he will run for the fourth term or not, a dispatch received here from Washington says that the Democrats are certain to nominate him as their candidate for the presidency in the fall elections.

It is reported, however, that the Democrats are hesitating to nominate Vice-President Henry Wallace for another term. This is because Wall Street and other big business circles in America are said to be harboring misgivings as to Wallace's Utopian ideology. Thus, it is surmised that in the event of Roosevelt running for a fourth term he would have to look elsewhere for a Vice-President if he would conduct a successful campaign.

In Republican quarters there is much debate as to what lines of campaign should be adopted if the party is to win. It is urged among some members that the party should refrain from formulating too rigid a platform whether in foreign or domestic policy because that would prove scarcely inviting to a public weary of the incompetency of the present Administration to settle domestic problems. Thus a more flexible platform is advocated in some Republican circles.

Wendell Willkie and his entourage, however, are insisting that it is only by presenting a platform clearly indicating means of settling domestic and foreign problems in a positive manner that the Republican Party can emerge victorious in the elections.

There is at present, however, no Republican candidate who is impressing the public with any promise of victory, nor are the Republicans decided as to whether they should choose Wendell Willkie, John Bricker, Governor of Ohio, Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York, General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific or Senator Robert H. Taft of Ohio as their nominee.

It is generally observed that the ballots of officers and men would decide the election of the next President, but as to whom they will vote for there is no convincing forecast. The military enfranchisement bill framed by the Government, since its rejection jointly by Republican Representatives of the northern states and by Democratic Representatives of the southern states, has completely run aground.

While Democratic Senators of the northern and western states are in favor of the bill, the opponents of the measure are asserting that such a legislation would infringe the rights of the respective states and would severely affect the voting formula of the southern states which regard the Negroes as belonging to a secondary class and have not enfranchised them in violation of the Constitution.

It is not yet known whether the officers and men would vote for the Democrats or Republicans, but the Republicans are opposed to their enfranchisement because they fear that being little acquainted with politics they might vote for Roosevelt by sheer force of inertia.

The coming presidential elections in the United States are a subject of much concern to the British. The Anglican Church press has recently expressed opinion in opposition to Isolationist Dewey and in support of Roosevelt. This has elicited violent criticism not only from the Republicans but from the Democrats as well. Both parties through their organs are signifying their indignation that "such British interference in the domestic affairs of the United States impairs Anglo-American relations."

Fitness of Rani of Jhansi Regiment For Battle Service Voiced by Member

Special

KUALA LUMPUR, February 21.—"I can shoot like any man and stand up under any amount of physical strain," declared lithe, athletic Miss Janaki Davar, a member of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, who is now here on leave after three months of military training. Dressed in a khaki shirt and jodhpurs and wearing heavy ammunition boots, Miss Davar added, "We, of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, are determined once and for all to shatter the ancient idea of the weaker sex."

Referring to bayonet charges, she said, "I am sure that when we go into battle the enemy will have a new experience that will open a new chapter in war and human history." Speaking of daily routine, she revealed that work in camp, including sentry duty, was done entirely by the women volunteers. Queried as to how she received the news of the Indian National Army's offensive on the Arakan front, she replied, "The whole camp was so jubilant that for nearly an hour pandemonium prevailed."

Of her Captain, Mrs. Swaminathan Lakshmi, leader of the Regiment, she declared, "Mrs. Lakshmi shares life with us and means more to us than anything else in the world today." She added with woman-like candor, "Due to her untiring efforts, not a single recruit has gone down in weight."

Theatrical Notes

By TSUNEJIRO AMAKATA

With two performances daily, the Kabukiza will open on March 1 with an excellent cast, consisting of Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye, Kichiyemon Nakamura and Sojuro Sawamura. The matinee program will include three plays. The curtain raiser will be a one-act historical play called "The War Camp of Kumagai," in which Koshiro will lead the cast assisted by Kichiyemon and Kikugoro. This will be followed by Kichiyemon's favorite drama entitled "Kiyomasa at the Nijo Castle." Concluding the program will be a comic dance "Utsubo Zaru," featured by Kikugoro.

In the evening show, Koshiro, Kikugoro and Sojuro will collaborate in three plays, of which the main attraction will be a three-act play called "The Dead Bodies Covered the Snow." to be specially produced by Koichi Hirata in commemoration of Army Day, which falls on March 10. The three veteran actors will take the important roles in this play.

"Hojo Tokimune" (Shikken, or the Bakufu Regent) by Genjiro Yoshida will be the feature offering at the Tokyo Gekijo next month with the participation of all members of the Zenshinza theatrical troupe. The drama deals with the incidents and events surrounding Tokimune at the time of the Mongol Invasion. There will be staged another feature entitled "The Cherry of Yedo" by Seika Mayama.

In response to public acclaim, the Shinsei Shimpa dramatic group, which gained a successful performance this month at the Meijiza, will make another stand at the same theater, starting March 1. Rokuro Kitamura, veteran Shimpa actor, will also stay on the same stage or collaborate with Hanayagi, Oya and other players. A new drama called "The Wakabayashi Company" by Matsutaro Kawaguchi will be the main attraction. The "Onna Keizu," a masterpiece by the late Kyoka Izumi, which made a big hit this month, will again be staged.

Opening the Shimbashi Embujo on March 1 will be a new program, consisting of three plays; namely, "The Home of Nightingale," "A Shampooer's Whistle," and "The Elder Sister." An all-star cast of the Soganoya comedian group headed by Goro will participate in the play.

Yaeko Mizutani and her own troupe, the Geijutsuza, will play at the Teikoku Gekijo from March 2. Featured by a play called "Meoto Dojoji," the program will contain three plays, one of which is the story of old Japan.

"Asia Is One" is the title of a new play by Yobua Kaneko from the original story of Tsuneo Tomita, which will be presented at the Yurakuza by the actors and actresses of the Toho Gekidan. In addition, two plays will be staged, namely, "A Marriage Proposal" and "Three Women."

The orthodox version of "Kanatehon Chushingura," or the Tale of 47-Ronin, will be fully presented by a company of Kabuki players headed by Sumizo Ichikawa at the Hogakuza next month. Fukusuke Nakamura, popular female impersonator of the Osaka Kabuki-dom, will appear as a guest player.

All members of the Flower Class of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company will occupy the local Takarazuka Gekijo, Hibiya Park, starting March 1. Three plays will make the program, of which "The National Song" by Kunizo Takasaki will be the chief entertainment.

Hsu Named to New Post

Domei

PEKING, February 23.—Dr. Hsu Liang, former Chinese Ambassador to Japan, was officially installed as the President of the China Fibers Control Association yesterday. He is also a member of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

U.S. WORKER URGED TO RISE

Attack on Little Steel Formula Asked By A.F.L. Official

Special

LISBON, February 20.—Urging an organized labor attack on the "little steel formula" limiting wage increases in the American Federation of Labor, George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the A.F.L., protested on Sunday that compared with the American worker "everyone else is not making equal sacrifices," according to a Washington report.

Following up the complaint, a labor member of the President's "Cost of Living Committee" attacked the Government authorities, declaring: "The Bureau of Labor Statistics index distorts basic facts."

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1944

The Martyrdom of Mrs. Gandhi

Mrs. Mahatma Gandhi, wife of India's saintly leader, has passed away. In Poona prison, where she had been incarcerated since 1942, she succumbed Tuesday night, a victim of British persecution. Despite her advanced age of 74 years, despite her frailty from a serious heart ailment, the tyrannical British overlords on one pretext or another had denied all petitions to permit this harmless lady to pass her last days in freedom. So she died behind prison bars, a victim of British oppression and injustice to the very end, even as her husband, also frail and aged, is languishing helplessly in British imprisonment.

The only crime which this mild old woman committed was to remain devoted to her noble husband. The only crime which Mahatma Gandhi himself committed was to remain true to himself as a symbol of the soul of the Indian people. But in the eyes of the British tyrants, this was an unforgivable crime, and for it Mrs. Gandhi has died a convict's—nay, a martyr's—death.

Throughout Mahatma Gandhi's long struggle for India's freedom, Mrs. Gandhi had been an ever-faithful helpmate. If the Mahatma himself has ever been a singularly mild and peaceable leader, never resorting to force or violence but relying solely on his quiet inner strength of the spirit, Mrs. Gandhi was even more passive and pacifistic. Modest and inconspicuous, she was never an active political figure but remained quietly in the background. But by her devotion and support, she gave invaluable moral strength to her husband who himself was the personification of moral purpose. Particularly since the imprisonment of her husband and herself along with hundreds of other unresisting Indian patriots in 1942, and more especially during the Mahatma's world-moving three-weeks' fast in February of last year, Mrs. Gandhi suffered the agonies of anxiety and sorrow from which she never recovered. The anxiety and sorrow was not for her husband or for herself alone, but for the tragic plight of India lying helpless under the grinding heel of her alien master.

What more eloquent commentary can there be on the character of the British rule in India than the death of Mrs. Gandhi under such circumstances as these! What nature of a rule is it that must condemn such a person to such a death, that must keep all Indian personages of any consequence, no matter how unresisting and non-violent, under lock and key in prison cells! What kind of a government is it that moves the overwhelming majority of the four hundred million peoples of India to prefer imprisonment and death than to remain under its control! Certainly there can be no better proof of the unjust, unjustifiable, illegitimate character of the British usurpation of power over India!

There can be no doubt that ultimately the death of Mrs. Gandhi and the martyrdom of the thousands of other victims of British persecution in India will not have been in vain. By the very nature of things, moral justice must prevail in the end over brute force. The very excessiveness of the brutal measures resorted to by the British authorities is in itself a tacit confession that they have no confidence in their own power. The storm clouds of retribution and redress are already gathering above the horizon amidst the thunder of the present war, and a torrential monsoon of open assault will soon break forth upon the British rule to bring in the wake of the deluge the refreshing breath of new life and freedom to stifled India.

'Alliance of a Billion People'

How hard hit the United States was by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in Tokyo last November, out of which was born the Joint Declaration for the construction of Greater East Asia, was admitted recently by an American journalist whose statements, by reason of his long years of experience in East Asia, deserve attention. Ray Cronin, former chief of the Manila bureau of the Associated Press, who returned to the United States recently on the second exchange ship after two years of internment at Manila, made this admission by blasting the attempts of President Roosevelt and his propaganda organs to belittle the efforts at reconstruction by the Japanese authorities in the Southern Regions.

Addressing a newspaper publishers' convention in California, Cronin warned that the war in the Pacific might last for a hundred years if the United States did not become more serious about the Pacific theater of war and concentrated all its available power on it. But the most significant point in Cronin's address was his warning that the American people faced the possibility of fighting against an "alliance of a billion people".

Cronin's utterance was undoubtedly an admission of the striking success made by Japan in her program of reconstructing the Southern Regions which had heretofore been subject to the arrogant domination and exploitation by the British, Dutch and Americans. It was also a warning served on the American people that notwithstanding fabricated reports to the contrary emanating from Washington and London, the native inhabitants of the Southern Regions are spontaneously and wholeheartedly cooperating with Japanese in the task of constructing a region of common prosperity in Greater East Asia.

Understandable is Cronin's apprehension over the possibility of a hostile "alliance of a billion people" of which he speaks, because from his observations since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he knows it to be taking form, if it is not already an actuality. Cronin knows that the noble policy of Japan, that of enabling each country to find its proper place under the sun, has thoroughly won over the peoples who were emancipated from Anglo-American and Dutch oppression since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. And well does Cronin know that the new Philippine Republic, to cite just one case, is making such remarkable development as to discomfit even the most skeptic Americans.

It is interesting that Cronin last Saturday in another address, this time to the annual Oregon press conference, again emphasized Japan's strength and warned about the difficulties facing America in the Pacific war. Referring to the Southern Regions, Cronin said in that area "the Japanese have vast resources of rubber, foodstuffs, copper and oil, and we have given them two years to exploit these resources." What Cronin meant to say was that with these natural resources and the manpower resources he referred to as an "alliance of a billion people" in his California address, Japan is virtually invincible.

Indian Lyrics

When thou commandest me to sing it seems that my heart would break with pride; and I look to thy face, and tears come to my eyes. All that is harsh and dissonant in my life melts into one sweet harmony—across the sea. I know thou takest pleasure in my singing. I know that only as a singer I come before thy presence. I touch by the edge of the far spreading wing of my song thy feet which I could never aspire to reach. Drunk with the joy of singing I forget myself and call thee friend who art my lord.—From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

A Year Ago Today

February 24, 1943

A large formation of Japanese bombers and fighters made sudden attacks on the Liangshan airfield and the Wanhsien stronghold, in Szechwan Province, inflicting heavy damage on airfield facilities and docked vessels.

* * *

Chungking is not begging for arms but will not hesitate to express thanks for any aid, said Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, to American newspapermen at a conference today at Washington. "We are particularly in need of airplanes and various arms," Soong Mei-ling said. "Chungking is able to produce light arms, but for the supply of heavy arms we must depend on the United States. Chungking is asking for aid, but as we are fighting the common enemy of the anti-Axis nations, we do not beg for favors. However, Chungking will not hesitate to express thanks for aid," concluded Soong Mei-ling.

* * *

The total tonnage of British and American ships now in operation is far below the absolute tonnage required for war operations, confessed Emory Land, Chairman of the War Shipping Administration Board of the United States in his report today. According to the report, the ships which have to be repaired in American docks always total 2,300,000 tons so ships now being actually operated by the United States and Britain are estimated at 13,500,000 tons, or far below the 40,000,000 tons absolutely necessary for the war requirements of the two countries.

* * *

In view of the continued acts of rebellion by the soldiers of the Belfast Republican Army in Northern Ireland since the landing of United States troops there, the Governor of Northern Ireland proposed a bill to the Northern Ireland Parliament proposing strict control over the Republican Army.

Economic Welfare of Asia

Construction Work in Common Prosperity Region Being Achieved Conjointly as Unified Entity

By SEIICHI TOBATA
Professor of Tokyo Imperial University
(From the Chuo Koron)

Part I

Nearly two years have passed since American, British and Dutch influences were driven out of all parts of East Asia, and the work of reconstruction and restoration is being pushed energetically in these regions in the face of all difficulties. In a political sense also, all countries within Greater East Asia have made remarkable progress and they are taking an active part in the worthy undertaking of constructing East Asia. In the meantime, the war is going on in all severity in many territories around Greater East Asia, on the issue of which Japan's glorious history of 3,000 years is at stake. At such a momentous juncture, the leaders of the countries in Greater East Asia came together in Tokyo and issued the memorable Declaration. The fourth item of this Declaration of Greater East Asia embodies what is called the principle of economic development and prosperity. As already noted, the work of construction is going on in all regions within the Common Prosperity Region, but the construction of the Common Prosperity Region as a whole is yet to be completed. "The principle of economic prosperity" indicates the lines along which economic efforts should be put forth in order to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion.

Supplant Anglo-U.S. Unity

The Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia is designed to supplant Anglo-American imperial unity which has been built with East Asia as one link in its chain of domination. The British imperial unity was pronouncedly economic by nature, and was concerned with the vigorous execution of what is called the theory of international division of work. The countries within the sphere of this imperial unity were made to produce within their respective territories such goods as could be produced comparatively cheaply and to exchange these goods among them through trade so that their respective needs might be supplied. This was regarded as the best method of making use of the productive power and resources of all component regions. As this division of work became accentuated, economic interdependence among the countries concerned grew more acute. Canada concentrated energies on the production of wheat, Australia and New Zealand on wool and dairy goods, India on tea and jute, the Union of South Africa on mineral goods, Egypt on raw cotton, Malai on tin and rubber and the United Kingdom on industrial goods, machinery, etc. The prosperity of trade within the British Empire depended on the state of distribution of the goods produced in this way.

One striking feature of the British imperial unity was that the economic structure in all component countries was markedly homogeneous in character. For instance, the energies of the inhabitants of Malai were devoted almost exclusively to the mining of tin and the cultivation of rubber, while the large majority of the farming population of the Philippines were made to give themselves up to the production of copra, raw sugar and Manila hemp. In exchange for these goods they imported daily necessaries and producers' goods. In such circumstances, they were dependent on other countries so extensively that they were no more than abnormal entities economically. That is, they could not subsist without trade with outside countries. Those who have visited the Southern Regions must have noticed that their inhabitants used to import all kinds of goods for daily consumption, not excepting ink, tooth-powder and toothpicks from Britain or America and that they were obliged to import foodstuffs of many kinds—and this in spite of the fact their countries are largely agricultural.

'Divide and Rule'

The division of work between countries with equal ability may mean closer mutual relationship, but the division of work among the countries within the British Empire means a more helpless subordination of those countries to the Mother Country. The British traditional policy of "divide and rule" manifested itself in its economic aspects in this form of international division of work.

The Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia is intended to destroy the economic structure such as has been described within the imperial unity and to set up a new form of structure on its ruins. What is, then, the fundamental reason for the establishment of this Common Proserity Region? In this connection, Japan's point of view may first be examined. A matter of greatest concern used to be to build a strong defense State. At the present moment, her sole objective is to win the War of Greater East Asia. Since the Meiji Restoration, Japan has made earnest endeavors to strengthen her national defense by making heavy drafts on her limited financial resources. The methods she employed for the purpose were not very stable, however. Setting aside the days when Japan turned to other countries for the supply of arms, we see that conditions even in recent years were far from satisfactory. How unstable her methods were can easily be gathered from the bare fact that she was looking to America whom she had regarded as her potential enemy for a large supply of oil and iron which are most important materials in modern warfare.

Involves Entire World

In olden days, war was generally a conflict between two countries but in these days it necessarily involves the entire world. It also spells a struggle on the issue of which the very existence of the belligerent countries hangs. In view of these circumstances, it would be very dangerous to rely on a free economic market for the supply of materials necessary for national defense. Japan's efforts were, therefore, being directed increasingly to safeguarding the self-supply of defense resources. It is usual to describe Japan as being poor in natural resources, but this description is very misleading, to say the least. From a certain point of view, it may rather be said that Japan is among the countries richest in natural resources. Practically all kinds of goods are produced in Japan. If the amount of her resources is measured by the size of her territory, Japan may well be regarded as one of the most favored countries in the world. The establishment of the State of Manchoukuo marked the first stage in Japan's work of constructing an efficient defense State. Then, in the War of Greater East Asia, the Southern Regions have been freed from the Anglo-American yoke and Japan has been put in a position to secure the necessary defense materials from these territories.

From Japan's point of view, the big area of the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia, in which many kinds of industries coexist, is indispensable for her existence and development. It is called a common prosperity region of "Grossraum" because it is essential that the economic construction work in all the countries within it should be achieved conjointly as a unified entity, instead of being attended to separately by individual countries. The Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia contains not only China and Thailand but Burma and the Philippines which have recently attained independence. The objective of the Common Prosperity Region is to see that unity is given to the economic policies of these countries, instead of allowing these policies to be carried out separately and optionally. Some people fear that such an arrangement may tend to encroach on the independence of small countries, but their apprehension is unfounded, as can be seen by a study of conditions prevailing in world economics up to the present.

Lived Under Surveillance

How have small countries been faring hitherto, then? They have been living under the constant surveillance and pressure of big Powers. Commodities and capital funds have flowed from big countries into these backward countries, who have necessarily been subject to intervention from big Powers either separately or conjointly. Thus, the attitude of small countries has had to vacillate from time to time according to the trends of international politics. Their economic policy was devoid of independent character, nor did it possess either continuity or unity. The result was that most of small countries have been converted by big Powers, if not into colonies, pure and simple, into quasi-colonies. Such was the case with the Balkan States and the small countries in Central Europe, in the Near East and in East Asia. These countries were not allowed to prosecute any independent economic line of policy. Even if they were nominally independent, they were incapable of their own defense, and had to live a precarious life. Nor did they possess sufficient economic power to enforce their policies. In short, small countries had neither military nor economic strength strong enough to enable them to achieve their own development.

The Declaration of Greater East Asia is calculated to satisfy the wishes of small countries. Within the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia, small countries are promised every aid for the prosecution of the their durable, independent economic policies. In fact, the idea of the Common Prosperity Region denotes the only policy which small nations can usefully adopt for promoting their economic development and prosperity. For the East Asiatic peoples at least it is the only course open to them. The other alternative is for them to remain condemned to the ignoble colonial or semi-colonial status at the hands of big rapacious Powers.

(To Be Concluded)

U.S. SEEKS SUBSTITUTE FOR ORGANIC OIL

Deprived of Philippine Supplies, America Turns to Brazil

(From the Kokusei Graph)

Following the outbreak of the Pacific war, the United States has been compelled to depend on the use of babassu oil as she is no longer able to receive supplies of coconut oil from the Philippines and other organic oil from the Southern Regions.

The Babassu is a specie of the palm tree, and the oil taken from its kernels (about five kernels to each babassu) resembles the coconut oil both in taste and odor and can be used as a substitute.

The United States depends on Brazil which is known for its abundance of tropical trees yielding organic oil for its supply of Babassu oil. In Brazil the babassu tree is mostly found in the northeastern bank of the Amazon River. In the State of Maranhao, one may ride for several hours on horse back without seeing any other kind of tree. It is said that this State alone has several hundred million babassu trees in the natural state. This tree, found nowhere in the world, is the king of oil trees in Brazil.

Ranks Fifth

Babassu oil ranks fifth among the organic oil from standpoint of production as the following figures for 1934, 1935 and 1936 indicate.

Organic Oil Production
(In 1,000 Tons)

Oils	1934	1935	1936
Coconut	1,019	1,006	1,029
Olive	824	956	740
Palm	559	717	846
Tung	65	74	87
Babassu	7	19	26
Brazil nut	25	33	24
Total (with others)	2,543	2,809	2,761

It is a matter of general knowledge that the supply of natural plants, unlike the cultivated plants, sooner or later will decrease and the supply of babassu oil is no exception to this general rule. However, babassu trees have several advantages compared with other similar trees which grow wild. Firstly, the babassu tree is capable of growing new sprouts after its upper part has been cut away and in ten or twelve years again bear kernels from which oil can be extracted. Another strong point about babassu trees is that they are found in groves, and their number far exceeds other varieties. And another favorable factor is that it is free from injury by insects. The supply of both coconut and Brazil nut oil are nearing exhaustion, however, there is no such indication for babassu oil because of the special precautionary measure undertaken by the Brazilian Government for the conservation of this natural plant.

On the other hand, however, there are unfavorable factors in the production of babassu oil, such as the need for more labor than in the production of other oil and also the small percentage of oil production to the amount of kernels supplied. Because of the hardness of the endocarp of the babassu kernels, it requires the use of machine to crack it. However, there is a lack of such machinery, and for this reason, Brazil has been exporting babassu in kernels without extracting the oil.

Exported to U.S.

Originally Brazil exported babassu oil to Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium, but after a trade agreement was concluded in January, 1936 between Brazil and the United States, the latter country has been receiving most of the supply of this oil.

The United States bought coconut oil and palm kernel oil in three years as follows:

U.S. Purchase of Oil
(In 1,000 Tons)

Items	1936	1937	1938
Coconut oil	164.9	243.9	232.7
Palm kernel oil	9.1	63.2	1.2

Nearly all of the coconut oil imported by the United States was supplied by the Philippines, while palm kernel oil was mainly supplied by Britain, Germany and the Netherlands, and a negligible amount by Africa and Sumatra.

As, prior to the outbreak of the Pacific war, the United States needed approximately 300,000 tons of coconut and palm kernel oil per year, it was natural for her to frenziedly seek a substitute for them in the Western Hemisphere, since the war cut their supply from the Pacific area. Thus, we can readily understand why the United States has selected the babassu oil.

The United States and Brazil entered into a trade agreement in the beginning of 1943, and according to this agreement, the total amount of American purchases to be made from Brazil was valued at $9,000,000,000. Of this amount, 822,864,000 cruzeiros is for the purchase of babassu oil. (The cruzeiro is a new currency adopted by Brazil in October, 1942 and its value is equivalent to the mil reis.)

Characteristics of New War

Former Anglo-American Role as Instigators of Conflicts In World Politics Exposed

By SEIICHIRO FUJIMORI
(From the Kokusai Hyoron)

The world policy of the Anglo-Saxons was to handle other races and nationalities of the world with their weapon of charm. Should, by chance, a nation or a race appear a bit too self-assertive, become uncontrollable, or unduly powerful, the Anglo-Saxons were quick to adopt an effective measure of chastisement; they ceased to extend to that nation any credit, refused to sell or lend any military weapons. If this did not correct the wayward nation, the Anglo-Saxons instigated a third power to wage a war against that nation. To this third power, it goes without saying, they supplied necessary money, and weapons. Thus it was that the Anglo-Saxons manipulated the wars from behind the scene. Rarely and only when their own interests were threatened, or when they saw it profitable did the Anglo-Saxons come out on the stage. Several wars have taken place since the Meiji Era, and in practically all we find the Anglo-Saxons in the background. They used their financial power to control the world. Thus for centuries, particularly during the last few decades, the Anglo-Saxons have been regarding the world as in a perennial state of war. In fact, they were the ones actually promoting them.

Even during the times of peace, they did not slacken their high-handed tactics of war. Theirs was a method of winning war victories without fight. And should emergency rise even against thier own wishes, they were fully prepared to meet such exigency, because they held the world's credit, they stocked war materials, and their military machines were ready for action. All they had to do was to wait for their enemy to exhaust himself either through the lack of war materials or through the breaking-down of morale.

Base Policy Penetrated

The first to sense this treacherous policy was the Soviet Union. Germany was next. These two, penetrating the Anglo-Saxons' traditional policy, became loathe to look for "Utopia" even in peacetime. To them peace and war were inseparable. So they quietly endeavored to build up their national strength with their goal of self-sufficiency in their own domains. But the other nations and races of Europe continued to be led by the Anglo-Saxons and have been dreaming and hoping for the coming of permanent peace.

The present war is completely different. No longer is the war fought in the Anglo-Saxon money pool. Japan, for instance, is waging the present conflict for the first time since the Meiji Era, solely upon her own strength. She, having wakened at last from her long slumber, has now come to assume her own innate self.

Up to now, practically all wars were fought in the Anglo-Saxon domains. At some opportune time, the Anglo-Saxons stepped on the stage for arbitration. If the intervention failed, they took sides with one of the belligerent parties to end the strife. But in the present war, we find the Anglo-Saxon domains crumbled. They have been dragged out as actual belligerents. Having been demoted from their position of overlords, they are now challenged to appear as mere fighting Daimyo.

Thus the world has none to arbitrate. Neither does there remain any strong neutral power. Whichever side first yields, in the present war, means his defeat. And the defeated will be stamped upon so completely that every vestige of this existence will be wiped out. Naturally the present war will be a protracted and thoroughgoing affair.

Characteristics of War

Such is the true nature of the present war. What are some of the special characteristics? Let me enumerate a few.

All material resource must be self-sufficient and at the command of each belligerent. Neither credit nor international money-influence can play any part in the final decision. The needed materials can be moved only through realistic military power and political strength.

Prior to the present war, people were divided into military and civil. Materials were segregated as military and civilian provisions. Professionally the people were classed as governmental and private employes. In general, the national life was led by dual forces of control. But today, all of these demarcations have been abolished.

For a short period war, falsehood, plot, and cunning diplomatic maneuvers apparently served their purposes. In some instances a mere demonstration of gigantic strength was sufficient to settle the issue. But that does not hold true now.

The nation which ultimately comes out victorious is the one whose people are humane; whose land is based on justice and humanity; whose people are truly friendly toward all. Such a nation is superior in her mental strength; superior in military warfare; and superior also in her productivity. There will be no wasteful consumption either of energy or of material. All the available elements move in a homogeneous trend, aiming only for the final victory in the war.

An All-Out Conflict

There are several reasons why the present war will be so protracted and thorough. The Anglo-Saxons have been long in the habit of thinking the world was theirs, and looking down upon the Orientals as being their inferiors. They had no thought of Japan as being able to put up such a decisive competition against them. But this "inferior" Japan has risen. The Anglo-Saxons refuse to stand together with Japan and much less will they be content to become subsidiary to her.

Two heroes cannot survive. Neither can there be two suns shining in the sky. The world cannot accept two masters. This is the traditional Anglo-Saxon conception. And for Japan, too, having once drawn her sword, the enemy must be crushed and made to realize its folly, or there can be no security.

The Imperial Rescript has been pronounced against America and Britain. Our nation has been charged with the task of eradicating the cause of misfortune. What else can there be in this eradication other than the unconditional surrender of Britain and America!

The Anglo-Saxon world is now being crushed and torn to pieces. Through this conflict, a new world will be ushered in. This is the essential characteristic of the present war. Let no man miscomprehend this reality. Perceive the truth and endeavor to actualize that truth.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

Saishu Onoe (1876-)

One of the foremost poets and the editor of the poetry magazine, "The Water-Jar."

To Student-Warriors

Iki-shini no Sakai wo koete Yuku
hito no
Iwanu kotoba wo Unazuki kiku mo.
I listened with a nod
To unuttered words of young
warriors
Who were just starting for the
front,
Unmindful of life-and-death's
frontiers.

Ryu Saito (1879-)

A major-general on the reserve list and the editor of a magazine entitled "Writers of Short Poems."

Final Victory

Yorokobi mo Kanashimi mo are
Ugoku nashi
Waga togokoro ya Katsu to kimetsutsu.
A sorrow or a joy
Can never perturb me,
My keen mind being sure
Of Japan's final victory.

Kishiko Wakayama (1888-)

The widow of the famous poet Bokusui, she edits the magazine, "Sosaku" or "Original Work," established by him.

Inborn Myself

Niwa no ki no Kare-eda hiroi Ochiba
kaki
Shibashi shotoku no Ware to asoberi.
Collecting dead twigs of the garden trees
And gathering fallen leaves
strewn in pile,
I played with the inborn myself
Delightfully awhile.

My Daughter

Totsugasete Waga oyagokoro Utsuro
nari
Asa no mezame ni Kotoni omohoyu.
My daughter got married away,
My motherly mind is void and
lorn;
I ponder on her in particular
When I wake in the morn.

Mount Fuji and the Moon

Kure nokoru Fuji no takane wo
Mamukaini
Oinaru tsuki Nobori sometsumo.
Right opposite Mount Fuji lingering
Still at dusk in the skies,
A great, bright moon
Hath just begun to rise.

Errata: The poems which appeared in the February 14 issue of the Nippon Times are the work of Masatada Yamashiro, Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, and not of Naoto Kohiyama as erroneously indicated.

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

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Press Comments

Thursday, February 24
MAINICHI—One Significant Point
TOKYO SHIMBUN — Bestial Ruthlessness

One Significant Point

MAINICHI—In his personal report to the British House of Commons, Prime Minister Churchill had little to say for there was little in it that is worthy of comment. One point that has attracted our notice, however, is that he stated the loss of 50,000 airmen of the Royal Air Force and 10,000 planes in the attacks on Western Europe.

To our mind, what Britain lost in these attacks on Western Europe is not only much of her air strength but also her qualification as a civilized nation. But that is a matter outside Churchill's understanding. On the day that Churchill spoke, a member of Parliament suggested to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that the Government should issue a statement proposing to eliminate Japanese civilization from the civilized world. This is typical of the Anglo-Saxon blindness to their own wrongdoing in their preoccupation with the condemnation of others.

But a loss of 50,000 airmen or of 10,000 panes cannot be slighted. Churchill must have mentioned such figures in order to have Premier Josef Stalin understand that Britain is paying quite a high price in Western Europe even if these air raids cannot be accepted by the Soviets as a substitute for a second front. His statement that "because of our attacks, the Germans are compelled to mass four-fifths of their fighter planes in Western Europe" is an unmistakable proof of such an intention. The fact is, however, that Premier Stalin is not a party to be deceived by such a convenient excuse.

As a special dispatch from our correspondent at Zurich says, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are again locked in a controversy over the second front issue. No doubt the United States and Britain are preparing for operations to develop a second front and are on the alert for an opportunity to do so. But it is equally true that at bottom they heartily wish to be "let off" if that were possible. The persons who are most clearly aware of this are Premier Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill. Thus no matter what Churchill may say, the Soviet's suspicions in regard to Anglo-American intentions are not to be effaced by mere verbiage.

At any rate, the Anglo-American losses in airmen and planes are by no means slight. What, then has the Anglo-American camp gained from such a costly warfare? While Churchill says that the German munition industry has received a severe blow from these air raids, the responsible British military authorities are saying that bomb attacks have had little effect. The Germans are saying, on the other hand, that they had from the very beginning taken into account the possible damage to their munition industry from enemy bombings. As to the effect on the morale of the German people, these air raids have merely stiffened it and made them more zealous in consolidating their air defense. German air defense facilities, in fact, have become visibly more efficient and deadly. Thus it is that the air raids on Germany are growing more and more costly and less and less effective.

Moreover, the brutal Anglo-American bombings have caused the Luftwaffe to retaliate upon London and other anti-Axis points. Before, the British authorities used to give comparatively straightforward accounts of the damage received from these air raids but they are now maintaining strict secrecy in regard to them. This confirms our belief that, as the German authorities have declared, the retaliatory raids on anti-Axis cities must have been attended with splendid results.

Bestial Ruthlessness

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Exasperated by the sluggish situation on the South Italian front, Anglo-American airmen on February 15 perpetrated the barbarism of bombing the Benedictine Monastery outside Cassino and killed many non-combatants, reducing the Catholic chapel to ashes. The details have become known from the statement of the venerated abbot who barely managed to escape death. All pious Christians throughout the world have been filled with horror and indignation over the bestial ruthlessness of the barbarians toying with modern weapons. The enemy authorities are seeking to justify this deed by saying that the monastery was being used as a fortress of the Germans. The revered father, however, says that up to February 17 there was not a single German soldier or any piece of arms to be found in the monastery grounds and the fact had been notified to the Anglo-American mili-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

'Death Is Far Better Than Living Hell,' Says Suicide Note of Chungking Soldier

Dire Plight of Wounded And Sick Is Revealed In Newspaper Column

Special

CANTON, February 23.—The miserable plight of the wounded and sick Chungking soldiers has been exposed in an article entitled "A Soldier's Suicide" appearing in the readers' column of a recent issue of the "Ta Kung Pao" published in Hengyang, Hunan Province.

The article declared as follows:

"Yesterday, I came across a dead body clad in a ragged military uniform lying alongside a road. I learned from the children in the neighborhood that it was a suicide. The letter addressed to a friend giving reasons for his act was discovered on the body. The letter stated as follows: 'Having been wounded at the front, I was sent to a hospital but the atmosphere there was very gloomy and life was hard. Since there is no way for me to continue living here far away from home, I choose death. Let us meet in the other world.'

"Reading this letter made me think of the life of the wounded and sick soldiers there at the hospital. Why should there be hardship in living when the Government is supposed to be giving proper allowance to the wounded and the sick? Why should there be a gloomy atmosphere for the wounded and sick troops?

"When I think of these things, I cannot but shed tears. The gloom prevailing at hospital must be due to the doctors and others attending the patients. Are not doctors chiefly concerned with their own positions and their superiors with the result that they neglect the care of patients? Isn't it true that the allowances of patients have been cut down here and there and rice, edible oil and other foodstuffs have been insufficient to satisfy the patients so that they are left to living hell and forced to prefer death by suicide?"

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 23

Southeast of Krivoi Rog, our grenadiers, supported by storm-guns, broke through the enemy positions and in a further thrust inflicted heavy losses on the stubbornly resisting Soviets. The town of Krivoi Rog was evacuated in embittered fighting and after the destruction of all war important installations.

In the area of Svenigorodka and in the districts south of the Pripjet, German attacks were successful. During a surprise air attack against a Soviet airdrome at Shitomir, 20 enemy machines were destroyed.

South of the Beresina and southeast of Vitebsk, local Soviet attacks were repelled, while northeast of Regatchev heavy fighting is going on against enemy forces which have broken into the German lines.

In the northern sector of the Eastern Front, our detachment movements southwest and west of Lake Ilmen were continued according to plan. East of Lake Peipus, Soviet attacks were frustrated. The enemy lost 47 aircraft over the Eastern Front yesterday.

Enemy Wiped Out

In Italy, the enemy launched several local attacks in the landing head of Nettuno without success. One enemy company attacking with tank support was completely wiped out. During mopping-up operations in the pocket south of Aprilia many prisoners were taken.

Our battleplane formations continued to attack the enemy disembarkations in Anzio harbor causing fresh destructions and huge fires.

At noon of February 22, American bomber formations with strong fighter escorts attacked places in central Germany. At the same time, American bombers entered southern Germany and the Protectorate. Numerous explosive and incendiary bombs caused damage particularly to the residential quarters of central towns. German air defenses were also successful yesterday against the American bombers destroying altogether 119 enemy planes including 95 four-engined bombers.

Last night, several enemy planes bombed the western district in Germany.

The German Luftwaffe, last night, made another large-scale offensive attack against London. Strong formations of heavy bombers dropped large quantities of explosive and incendiary bombs on the districts of the town causing considerable damage and extensive conflagrations.

49 Bombers Downed

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—The number of American bombers shot down today over southern Germany has increased to 49, according to latest reports. Thus, about 50 per cent of the U.S. bomber formation, which entered southern Germany today has been shot down. American fighters, which protected the formation, were powerless against the Luftwaffe.

Chiang Party in Turkey

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—A mission from Chungking arrived in Ankara on February 18, according to reports from that city.

On February 21, the Chungking mission called on Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu, and later was invited to luncheon by the Turkish Ambassador to Chungking at noon. The mission left Ankara on the evening of February 21.

UNCERTAINTY MARKS CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

Observers in Germany Pointing Out Absence of Usual Victory Prophesy

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's report in connection with the military situation is regarded by German political circles as rather informative regarding the uncertainty in judging the factors of decision.

When the British leader, it is pointed out, refrained from predicting that the war would be decided this year, one must recall his former prophesies in the course of which he predicted that 1943 would be the year of anti-Axis triumph. Since Britain, in the course of four and a half years of warfare, has merely succeeded in forming a beachhead at Nettuno and a 120 kilometer-wide front. In Southern Italy, mainly with the help of Americans, local circles consider themselves justified in asking how long England intends to wage this war in order to reach her goal.

Churchill's statement on the strength of the German defensive forces is being treated with irony in Berlin. It is pointed out in this connection that Churchill should be fully aware of the fact that Germany has considerably more than 300 divisions at her disposal. His references, on the other hand, to the alleged German U-boat losses are so vague that he certainly ought to make more concrete statements, as to render them more credible.

Special interest is paid in Berlin to his declaration regarding aerial warfare. His confession of the methods of air warfare which are characterized and symbolized by terms such as "block busters" and "murder incorporated" caused no surprise here, whereas his announcement of intensified air attacks against Germany which were to be expected in the spring and summer as the basis for the coming decisive struggle caused attention in as far as this decision seems, consequently, still far away. Churchill, thus, refuted his declaration, made not so long ago in the House of Commons, that the largest military operations might be expected before March.

It remains to be seen, Wilhelmstrasse circles point out, how Premier Stalin will react to this postponement. Churchill's references to the new German weapons seem to speak for the fact that he believes in a forthcoming German retaliation, as was announced some time ago by

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

Turkey Declines U.S. Bid To Grant Oil Concessions

Special

LISBON, February 23.—The Turkish Government has declined to grant petroleum exploration concessions sought by the American oil companies, consisting of three Standard Oil firms, reliable circles declare, according to a dispatch from Ankara.

The United States oil combine sought a 99-year concession under which it would be given the right to drill exploratory wells and that if the oil is struck, one-half of the production would go to Turkey and the other half to concessionaires.

TOUGHEST WARFARE IS RAGING IN BURMA, SAYS EDEN IN HOUSE

Flatly Denies Statement That Churchill, Stalin Agree on Polish Issue

Special

LISBON, February 23.—British Foreign Secretary Eden, speaking on the Asiatic war theater, told the House of Commons today that there is no distinction in the mind of the Government between Britain's enemies, Germany and Japan, and that the Government is determined to continue its struggle until victory is attained, according to a London dispatch.

Speaking of the British troops in Burma, Eden said that they are engaged in "perhaps the toughest warfare" of all the ordeals to which the military could be put.

Eden also announced that Britain and the United States have made a series of "requests" to Spain to take a stricter view of her obligations of neutrality and said that conversations are proceeding in Madrid. Active German espionage in Tangier was one of the points raised in the conversations, he added.

Quoting Prime Minister Churchill's statement made yesterday to the effect that Premier Josef Stalin and Churchill had agreed on the need for Poland to obtain compensation at the expense of Germany in the north and west, Eden declared, "I say definitely that does not represent the position of the British Government."

He added, however, that negotiations were still in progress and "I might only too easily say something that might make our task even harder than it is."

Continuing, Eden said that there was no foundation to the suspicion that in some way or the other either at the Teheran or Moscow conferences "we had committed ourselves to limit or to exclude our guests in certain parts of Europe."

He added, "We have not agreed to any spheres of influence and we have not been asked to agree to any spheres of influence. We have accepted no barriers. We are absolutely free to interest ourselves in the affairs of Europe and the nations of Europe and no spheres of influence have been agreed to by anybody."

Make Observations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 22.—Various conjectures are now being made as to the contents of the reply of the refugee Polish regime to the Soviet Government which was sent to Moscow through British Prime Minister Churchill. The observations made by political circles here are generally as follows:

1. The refugee Polish government will issue orders to all underground organizations in Poland to cooperate with the Red Army.

2. Respecting the Soviet-Polish frontier, final decision will be postponed until after the conclusion of the present war, and an administrative boundary line will be temporarily fixed. The territory east of the line will be placed provisionally under Soviet administration, while in the area west of the line will be established something similar to the AMGOT by the Polish regime in cooperation with the United States and Britain. However, the area east of the provisional line will be occupied by the Red Army and that west of the line by the Red Army and units of the Polish flying corps.

3. The demand of the Soviet Government to shelve War Minister General Kazimieriz Sosnkowski and other reactionary Cabinet Ministers of the refugee Polish government will be rejected as interference in internal affairs.

On the other hand, as Prime Minister Miloajczok, Foreign Minister Romer and others are frontally confronting the anti-Soviet faction led by War Minister Sosnkowski, it is observed that a large-scale reshuffle of the refugee Polish Cabinet will be made, in accordance with future developments in the Soviet-Polish question.

F.D.R. Backs Churchill

Special

LISBON, February 23.—President Franklin Roosevelt, endorsed a statement made in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech that a victory in Europe could not be guaranteed in 1944, according to a United Press report. Roosevelt added that this is what he has been saying for a couple of years.

TRUE STRENGTH of Fighting Japan was noted by Ambassador Stahmer in his recent tour of the Southern Regions.

STAHMER ENDS TRIP TO SOUTHERN AREA

States Progress Made In South Reflects Japan's Great Strength

The strength of Japan was clearly revealed to me on witnessing the rapid strides being made to bolster the defense of the Southern Regions and the progress of construction work, said H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Japan, according to Domei.

His statement was made on his arrival at Fukuoka Wednesday afternoon on the completion of his one-month inspection tour of Malai, Thailand, Java, Borneo and the Philippines at the invitation of the Imperial Army and Naval Forces in the Southern Regions.

Ambassador Stahmer, accompanied by Secretary Stanislaus Joachim Klimek, stayed at the Sakayeya Hotel last night and is scheduled to leave for Tokyo today.

The Reich envoy gave the following statement on his impression of the Southern Regions:

"I had frank talks with the Military Administration authorities at various places during my tour and also met Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram of Thailand and President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines. Needless to say, I was deeply impressed.

"On personally witnessing the iron defense and speedy construction activities in the South, I gained a keen insight and deep impression of Japan's formidable strength.

"When I called at the Japanese Language School for Indonesians in Borneo, I had the opportunity of hearing the young boys and girls speaking fluently in good Japanese.

"Construction work is being pushed rapidly and is being facilitated to a great extent by virtue of the wholehearted and sincere cooperation being extended by the native inhabitants to the Japanese Forces and Military Administration.

"These facts have clearly revealed to me just how the people of the South are burning with the self-consciousness of being members of the Greater East Asia family of nations.

"At Saragan, Java, I visited the Primary School for German children, and had the pleasure of listening to the little German boys and girls singing Japanese songs. As I was

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

U.S. Army Takes Over Los Angeles Utilities

23

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—President Franklin Roosevelt, today, ordered Secretary of War Henry Stimson to take over the water supply and electric system in Los Angeles where the workers went on a strike recently, according to Washington reports.

This is the first instance since the outbreak of the present war when Roosevelt has ordered the taking over by the Government of public utility organs on account of labor strike.

Liberty Ships Unusable

Special

LISBON, February 23.—The failure of the United States Liberty ships as troop transports has been revealed by a report by the Truman Senate Committee, according to the Daily Mail, states a London dispatch.

The Truman Committee recommended that the hulls of these ships must be strengthened before more Liberty vessels are employed to carry troops.

MRS. GANDHI BURIED; MAHATMA ATTENDS FUNERAL SERVICES

Rites Conducted by Son; Sacrifices Peaceful Life To Aid Indian Leader

23

Special

LISBON, February 23.—Mrs. Gandhi, wife of the Indian national leader, who died from heart disease in the prison at Poona, after the petition to release her from confinement had been refused by the British authorities, was buried Wednesday morning, according to a dispatch from Bombay.

The Mahatma was present at the funeral rites which was conducted by his youngest son, Devadas.

Last Rites Held

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—Funeral services for the late Mrs. Gandhi were held this morning, with Devadas, her youngest son, as chief mourner. Mahatma Gandhi also attended the rites, according to Bombay reports.

Mahatma's True Companion

Kasturbai Gandhi came of an orthodox Hindu parentage belonging to the same province as that of Mahatma Gandhi. They were 11 and 12 years old respectively when they were married.

She led a quiet life in India till 1896, when Mahatma Gandhi took her to South Africa where he intended to settle down as a lawyer. Having led the Indian agitation in South Africa, against unjust racial laws of that Government, two years earlier, Mahatma Gandhi was very soon called upon to resume it once again. His life became most stormy thereafter. Mrs. Gandhi, like a true Indian wife, stood by her husband during all those troublous days, though she had not been trained, temperamentally or in upbringing, to lead such a life.

The greatest test came when the Union Parliament declared in 1912 that Indian marriages among the Indian residents in South Africa were null and void before the Laws of the Union, and that children born to such parents would be considered as illegitimate. This disgraceful law shook the whole of the Indian community, and every man and woman among them was called upon to fight it. Hundreds of women and men courted imprisonment, and were seperated from their children. Mrs. Gandhi's share in that fight was tremendous. A conversation that took place between Mahatma Gandhi and his wife on that occasion has been recorded as follows: "Then I am not your wife, according to the laws of this country." Mr. Gandhi replied that that was so, and added that their children were not theirs. "Then" she said "let us go to India." Gandhi replied that that would be cowardly and that it would not solve the difficulty. "Could I not, then, join the struggle and be imprisoned myself?" Gandhi told her she could, but that it was not a small matter. Her health was not good, she had not known that type of hardship, and it would be disgraceful, if, after her joining the struggle, she weakened. But Mrs. Gandhi was not to be moved. She did join it, and fought to the end. That was 30 years ago.

Great British Shame

In the field of social reform also, she overcame her conservatism, even when she was in South Africa, so that she might prove a fitting companion to her great husband. Being used to the rigid laws of caste, it was really trying for her to adopt two untouchables in the family, when Gandhi insisted on the same in South Africa.

When, on the outbreak of the last Great War, she went to England along with her husband, she enrolled herself in the Volunteer Ambulance Corps, on his advice. She was, of course, not a little disappointed when the war came to an end, and the British treated the Indians treacherously.

Her sacrifices and services to the nation, since 1920 onward, are things of every one's knowledge; and there is not a single disobedience movement that Mahatma Gandhi conducted in which she did not take a part. She lost a peaceful home life ever since, and considered herself a member of the great family of Indians, instead of one of the little one of her own kith and kin.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the arrest of her husband on May 4, 1930, she said: "Bapu (Gandhi) has been removed, but his removal will in no way hamper the great task of winning In-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Members Quit Session As Condolence Rejected On Mrs. Gandhi's Death

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—All the members of the National Congress Party, attending the session of the Federal Legislature, abruptly left the meeting in anger, today, following rejection by the Speaker of the proposal expressing condolence on the death of Mrs. Gandhi, according to reports from New Delhi.

INDIAN WOMEN VOW TO EXACT REVENGE

Mrs. Gandhi's Death Brings Grief But Spurs Anti-British Feeling

Domei

SHONAN, February 23.—"Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi shall not have died in vain. Her death shall be avenged." Thus pledged the members of the Indian National Army Women's Corps in Shonan today.

Mrs. Gandhi, who passed away yesterday at the age of 74 in the Poona Prison where she had been confined, was the symbol of the Indian women fighting for independence. The news of her tragic death had momentarily stunned and overpowered her faithful followers, whose grievance cannot be expressed in mere words, but they have now redoubled their determination to carry out her highest ideal—Indian independence.

Vigorous words to continue the work of their leader were expressed by the proxy of the section chief of the Shonan branch of the Indian National Army Women's Corps, who said, "We regret with a heavy heart that out leader, Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, will be unable to see the Indian independence flag waving gloriously over the plains of Bengal."

The speaker then described the flawless and gentle virtues of their leader who had left a deep and lasting impression on the souls of every Indian woman who came in contact with her.

"Her death," the speaker cried, and her voice trembled, "was hastened by the bestial British who had thrown her into prison. Until her death is avenged, until our women compatriots now in prison are liberated, we shall push forward toward our goal for freedom.

"Already, our contrades-in-arms are at the front. We, too, are prepared and ready to march at the word of command. We shall force retribution on our enemy with the last ounce of our blood," the woman speaker concluded.

Meanwhile, the tri-color flag of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has been flying at half mast since early dawn in front of the Shonan branch.

A grand Indian People's Rally is scheduled to be held shortly in Shonan, it is understood.

Mourned in P.I.

Special

MANILA, February 23.—The Indian community here received the news of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi's death with mixed feelings of sorrow and indignation.

Karam Singh, Director of Publicity and Propaganda of the Philippine Chapter of the Indian Independence League, in a statement declared that "Mrs. Gandhi is dead, but her heroic deeds for the cause of India's freedom will always be remembered."

He added, "Mrs. Gandhi, like her great husband, zealously and devotedly worked to free her beloved motherland from the shackles of British tyranny and oppression."

Pointing out that the Indians in the Philippines deeply regret the passing of Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Singh asserted, "Mixed with this grief and regret, however, is a feeling of indignation against the Britishers who jailed and mistreated her, together

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Southern Calif. Flooded

Special

LISBON, February 23.—One of the worst storms in 10 years inundated Southern California for five consecutive days, the precipitation totalling 5.67 inches, according to a report received here.

In Ventura County, one person was found dead in a flooded ditch. In some parts of Los Angeles, the water was from one and one-half to three feet deep. Seventeen city schools and more than 65,000 homes are without electricity.

SEN. BARKLEY BOLTS ROOSEVELTIAN RANK OVER TAX BILL VETO

Party Whip Resigns, Furious Over Action; Doughton Also Quits

Special

LISBON, February 23.—Senator Alben Barkley caused a sensation on the Senate floor, today, when he openly condemned President Roosevelt's veto message on the $2,315,000,000 tax bill and announced his resignation as administration leader in the Senate after carrying the "flag of Franklin Delano Roosevelt for 12 years," according to a Washington dispatch.

Roosevelt vetoed the tax bill yesterday because he considered it "wholly ineffective" as a revenue-raising measure and particularly objected to the clause which kept the social security tax at its present one per cent rate instead of permitting it to double. Under the original Social Security Law, two per cent of the salaries during 1944 was to yield the Treasury $1,100,000,000.

Roosevelt sarcastically said that the cancellation of the automatic increase made in the new tax bill is "not a tax bill but a tax relief bill providing relief not for the needy but for the greedy."

Senator Barkley, Kentucky Democrat, who, as a Democratic leader of the Senate has been in closest harmony with Roosevelt since 1937 denounced the veto as a "deliberate and calculated assault upon the honesty and integrity" of Congressmen.

Will Choose Successor

Barkley announced that he will call a conference of the Democratic majority at 10.30 a.m. tomorrow to select a successor and that his resignation as a Democratic leader will take effect at that time.

Barkley said that Roosevelt, in his veto message, obviously referred to Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful Republican presidential candidate in 1940 and who has announced his formal candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination this year, when he said "Persons in our national life have advocated a stiffer tax program than that of the President."

Barkley caustically described Willkie as an "up to date Halley's comet darting across the heavens hither and yon in an array of figures that normal people cannot understand," and added that "I cannot imagine whether this celestial Roman has frightened the President into using figures not as large as he said the Treasury itself had estimated."

Barkley, writhing with anger at the President's veto, shouted to his colleagues that "the other members may do as they please. I do not propose to take this unjustifiable assault lying down. If the Congress of the United States has any self-respect left, it will override this veto and enact this tax bill into law."

The dispatch said a heavy applause roared through the historic old chamber as Barkley concluded his speech. Scores of members of the Lower House standing along the rear of the hall joined in. Some members, including Republicans, rushed to shake hands with Barkley.

Veto Said Unjustified

Barkley said that Roosevelt deliberately sought to belittle Congress through the tax bill. "I am one of those who pleaded with the President not to veto this bill. I not only advised him not to veto it, but implored him. I did not then believe nor do I now believe the veto he has sent to the Congress is justified."

Barkley was not the only Democratic stalwart to break with the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Red Cross Fund Drive Set By Philippines in March

Special

MANILA, February 23.—The first Red Cross Fund Drive under the Republic of the Philippines will be held from March 1 to March 31 in accordance with the proclamation issued this afternoon by President Jose P. Laurel.

Arsenio Luz, Spokesman of the Board of Information, has been designated as the chairman for this year's Red Cross Roll Call. Mr. Luz will call a meeting of Red Cross officials at their headquarters on February 26 to map out details of the campaign.

The funds raised in the course of the annual drive will be given to hospitals, war prisoners' relief organs and other charity institutions.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH DAMPENS ANTI-AXIS

Americans and Britons Discouraged As War End Not Guaranteed This Year

By KIYOSHI KOJIMA
Domei Political Commentator

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons yesterday to the effect that the end of the European War could not be guaranteed in 1944 must have been most discouraging to war-weary people, not only in Britain but also in the United States. Most discouraging, because General Dwight Eisenhower, who had been designated Commander-in-Chief of the so-called Anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Western Europe, only recently categorically said that the war in Europe would definitely be ended in the course of this year.

One of the most outstanding points of Churchill's speech was his great emphasis on aerial warfare against Germany which he predicted would be intensified to a scale "surpassing anything yet imagined." What can this be but an indirect admission that the much-vaunted Anglo-American invasion of Western Europe has been indefinitely postponed, undoubtedly, in view of the inevitable colossal losses involved.

After the Teheran Conference when the joint communique said the offensives would be started at an appropriate time against Germany from the east, south and west, the general impression given to the British and American peoples, and it was not discouraged by Roosevelt or Churchill, was that the across-the-channel invasion would be launched early after the turn of the year.

Invasion Seen Postponed

Churchill's emphasis of the forthcoming increased aerial warfare against Germany and his intimation that such warfare constitutes the basic operation for the projected invasion clearly show that Soviet Premier Josef Stalin cannot expect the invasion of Western Europe to materialize for some time yet, possibly for many months.

Undoubtedly, the Anglo-American High Command has learned a lesson at Nettuno and at the Anzio beachhead where in one month after the landing, the Anglo-American forces have not only failed to advance but face the danger of being driven back into the sea by the German forces.

It is amusing to see Churchill in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday attempt to appease the dissatisfaction of the British public over the Italian situation, claiming that the situation does not warrant any pessimistic accounts. It is amusing that Churchill also made an effort to appease Soviet displeasure over the failure of the opening of the Second Front by stating that the Italian campaign drew large German forces from other sectors and contributed to the "success" of the Russian campaigns on the Eastern Front.

However, even more amusing was the fact that Churchill went to great pains in his speech in answering the American critics, particularly senators who claimed that the proportion of the invasion forces was to be 77 per cent for the Americans and 23 per cent for the British. Churchill said that the American and British troops would attack in approximately equal force when the across-the-channel operations begin.

More U.S. Sacrifices Wanted

Churchill, however, hardly satisfied the American senators and will very likely raise an even greater storm of criticism in America when he admitted that if the war continues for a long period after the invasion starts, then the proportion of the American troops fighting will become larger because the reserves in the United States are much larger than in Britain.

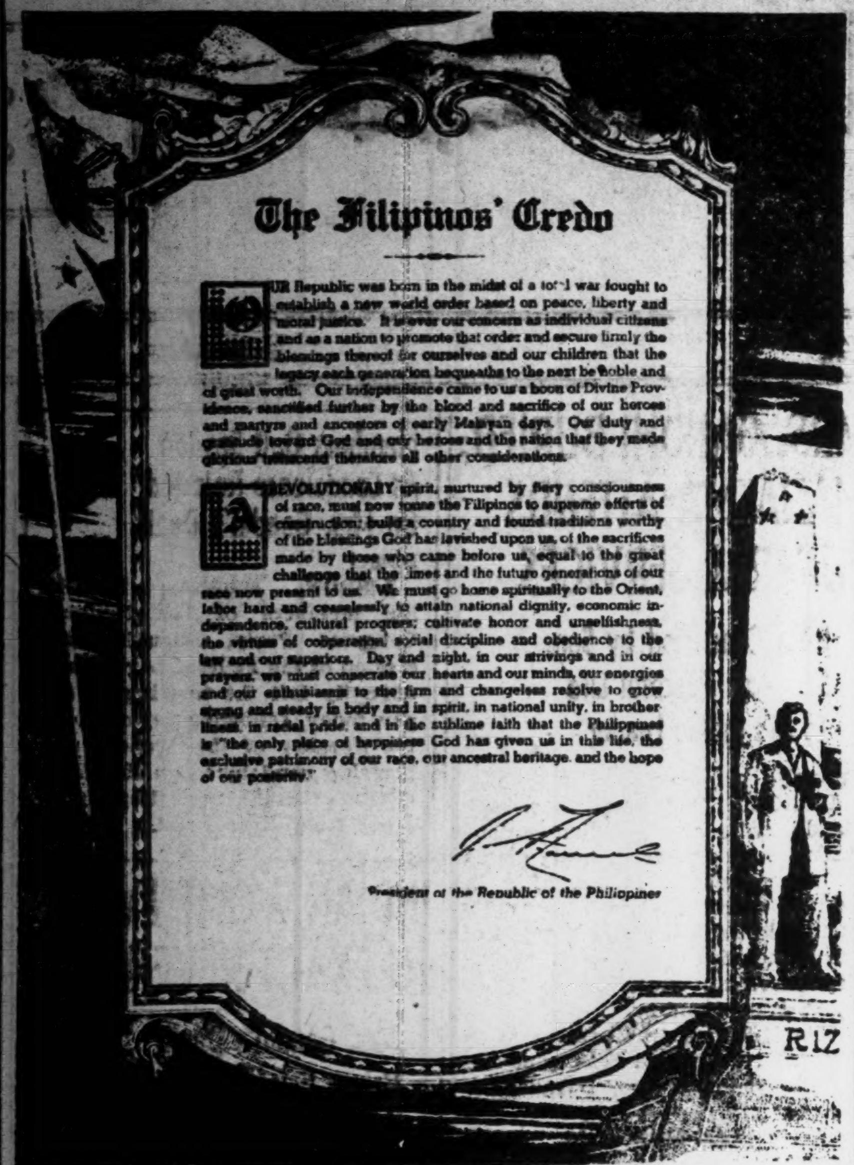
It will be no surprise if the American mothers and the Congressional representatives raise howls of protest against what is in store for the American youths—more Dunkirks—when the invasion of Germany's West Wall is finally undertaken.

Churchill's reference to the increased bombing of Germany in the forthcoming spring and summer is significant in that it is another admission that the British want the Americans to fight Britain's battle. For Churchill declared that the American heavy bomber strength in England presently equals that of the Royal Air Force but would continue to grow. At the same time this statement shows Britain's utter dependence on the United States. No wonder Colonel Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, is talking of liquidating the British Empire and annexing Australia, Canada, etc., into the United States.

Russian Course Decided

Special

LISBON, February 23.—Oxford University has decided to establish a chair for the Russian language, it was officially announced today, according to a London dispatch. The chair for the Russian language is being re-established after a lapse of 20 years.



The Filipinos' Credo

OUR Republic was born in the midst of a total war fought to establish a new world order based on peace, liberty and moral justice. It is ever our concern as individual citizens and as a nation to promote that order and secure firmly the blessings thereof for ourselves and our children that the legacy each generation bequeaths to the next be noble and of great worth. Our independence came to us a boon of Divine Providence, sanctified further by the blood and sacrifice of our heroes and martyrs and ancestors of early Malayan days. Our duty and gratitude toward God and our heroes and the nation that they made glorious transcend therefore all other considerations.

A REVOLUTIONARY spirit, nurtured by fiery consciousness of race, must now rouse the Filipinos to supreme efforts of construction: build a country and found traditions worthy of the blessings God has lavished upon us, of the sacrifices made by those who came before us, equal to the great challenge that the times and the future generations of our race now present to us. We must go home spiritually to the Orient, labor hard and ceaselessly to attain national dignity, economic independence, cultural progress; cultivate honor and unselfishness, the virtues of coöperation, social discipline and obedience to the law and our superiors. Day and night, in our strivings and in our prayers, we must consecrate our hearts and our minds, our energies and our enthusiasms to the firm and changeless resolve to grow strong and steady in body and in spirit, in national unity, in brotherliness, in racial pride, and in the sublime faith that the Philippines is "the only place of happiness God has given us in this life, the exclusive patrimony of our race, our ancestral heritage, and the hope of our posterity."

President of the Republic of the Philippines

IN EVERY PHILIPPINE HOME, there now hangs a framed replica of the "Filipinos' Credo," bearing the signature of Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines, which points to the ideals underlying the birth of the new nation and the path which its citizens must henceforth tread in order to assure its perpetuity as a glorious entity in the East Asiatic family of nations.

Sen. Barkley Bolts Rooseveltian Rank Over Tax Bill Veto

(Continued From Page 1)

White House. In the House of Representatives, Robert L. Doughton, North Carolina Democrat and chairman of the influential Ways and Means Committee declared that President Roosevelt, in effect, had asked Congress to "accept my dictation" and in a bitter tone had said this is where "I part company with the President of the United States."

Doughton received an ovation from his colleagues when he shouted that the President had reflected on 'the judgment and integrity of the Congress of the United States."

Doughton declared, "I do not quarrel with the President's right to veto of legislation but I do feel hurt that the President has rebuked Congress."

Declaring that this issue is "one of the most serious in the history of our Government," Doughton repeated his call to Congress to override the veto.

Indian Women Vow To Exact Revenge

(Continued From Page 1)

with her husband and the other leaders of the Indian National Congress."

Eulogizing the great work done by Mrs. Gandhi, he continued:

"Braving the wrath of the British hypocrites who fleeced and bled the Indian Continent for the preservation of their empire, Mrs. Gandhi bravely and openly worked for the liberation of her country. She defied the British authorities, and she fully understood that in defying them she was not breaking any canon of law.

"This defiance was based on the lofty ideal of the motherland—to free her beloved country from a reign of cruelty and unbearable injustices.

"The British sent Mrs. Gandhi to her grave. But her untimely death does not mean the end of her patriotic struggles, but rather the commencement of a more determined campaign to liberate India and eventually end British imperialism all over Asia.

"The example she set will always serve as an inspiration to the Indian masses, particularly to the women, to work valiantly until their goal is achieved.

"We Indians in the Philippines pay out humblest respects to Mrs. Gandhi. May her soul rest in peace."

Stahmer Ends Trip To Southern Area

(Continued From Page 1)

being entertained, I thought, 'How deep is Japan-German friendship and how strong are the ties binding the Axis.'

"It is not necessary for me to dwell on the abundant natural resources of the South, but I will say that the shipbuilding industry and the quinine manufacturing industry in the Southern Regions are very active.

"On visiting Malai, I was particularly impressed with the marked progress being made in the industrial field, and again I thought of the greatness of Japan's strength."

Mrs. Gandhi Buried; Mahatma Attends Funeral Services

(Continued From Page 1)

dia's freedom undertaken by him. . . I fervently hope that India will show her mettle, and give a fitting reply to the Government's unwarranted action." Later on, she herself came out to join the movement, and was arrested.

It is no wonder that this seasoned, noble leader of Indian womanhood has given away her life to the nation, at this juncture. Her life has become nobler, owing to the old age in which she stood at the time of her death. Her death in a British prison has brought indelible shame to England, especially because the so-called mighty Empire of the British had no courage to release an old and pious woman like Mrs. Gandhi from the jail for fear of losing the empire.

Increased Timber Output Planned at Shonan Talks

Special

SHONAN, February 21.—Forestry officials in the Southern Regions under the Japanese Administration met here today for a three-day conference attended by the director-general of the Military Administration and other officials.

Following addresses delivered by the director-general as well as by the chief of the Industrial Department of the Administration, the forestry officials reported on the timber situation in the regions under their respective jurisdiction including Sumatra, Borneo, Java and Burma.

The afternoon session of the first day was devoted to discussion on the 1944 plan for self-sufficiency in timber. The sessions to be held on the 22nd and 23rd will be devoted to studying ways and means for increased output of timber, strengthening of timber transportation, forestry experimentation and proposals to be submitted by the representatives of the Military and Navy Civil Administrations concerning the forestry administration in general.

Koscak Yamada's Opera Hailed by P.I. Musician

Special

MANILA, February 22.—Deeply moved by the great interest Koscak Yamada, noted Japanese composer, has shown by composing the new opera, "Sampaguita," dedicated to the Republic of the Philippines, Pedro Aunario, president of the New Philippine Musical Federation, expressed hearty gratification yesterday in a statement.

"The organization welcomes the completion of the opera and feels deeply moved by the great interest taken by Professor Yamada in the peoples' music and cultural traditions of the Philippines", Mr. Aunario declared.

He emphasized that the Filipinos must be brought to fuller appreciation of the significance of Mr. Yamada's active interest in the Philippine culture and should know how to reciprocate with as deep interest in Japanese culture and with as sincere affection.

LONDON IS BOMBED BY GERMANS AGAIN

Subjected to Heavy Night Attack, British Air Ministry Admits

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—Bomber plane units of the German air forces again raided London last night, and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs for 50 minutes, the British Air Ministry announced today, according to London reports.

Coast Batteries in Action

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—British and German coast artillery positions engaged in a fierce duel across the Strait of Dover from 4 a.m. today, according to London reports. British guns opened up with an extremely heavy bombardment as compared with past actions and the German artillery corps responded with shell for shell in an artillery duel that raged for 40 minutes.

Foe Raids Stockholm

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—Anti-Axis planes appeared above Stockholm last night, and dropped bombs on the city.

Bag 111 U.S. Planes

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—German fighter planes and anti-aircraft gun units shot down 111 of the American planes that raided Germany and Moravia yesterday, Reich military authorities announced today.

The American planes entered Central Germany from the south, and at the same time, other bomber units supported by fighter planes came from the west and attacked Southern Germany and Moravia. The enemy fighter planes which were shot down constituted 15 per cent of the total enemy losses.

German fighter planes intercepted the enemy units that came from the west and in a fierce duel, annihilated the raiders, the announcement further said.

Agram Air Attacked

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—Anti-Axis air forces raided Agram yesterday morning, and damaged one church and two monasteries, causing the death of eight monks, according to a dispatch from that city.

Normal School Opens

Special

PENANG, February 22.—The Penang Normal School was officially opened here yesterday with due ceremony. The school has been established simultaneously with the model primary school wherein selected pupils from various schools in Penang are grouped together to receive education. Various entertainment and sports meet were held on the occasion.

·Interesting People

Performs Her Home Duties Long and Well

In his recent Diet speech concerning the non-mobilization of women, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo said to the Diet members, "You must not forget that you are enabled to carry on your outside activities because your wives are faithfully guarding your homes." So Senkichi Furusawa's unblemished record of 34 years of perfect attendance at work has been achieved through the hidden, unassuming help of his wife, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Senkichi Furusawa, 61 years old, was the only employe in the training school of Tokyo Railway Bureau to receive the medal for meritorious service. Mr. Furusawa gives due credit to his helpmate for receipt of the distinguished honors, saying a little sheepishly, "Well, it's been a long time and I can well imagine the hardships my wife had to go through. The honors received this time are certainly not due alone to my own efforts."

In their modest home at Yanagiwara-machi, Honjo, Senkichi lives with his wife, Taka, 56, and two daughters, Kimi and Yuri. The eldest daughter's husband has been called to the colors and during his absence Kimi has taken a job in the Hypothec Bank, in compliance with her mother's admonition that those left behind must not remain idle on the home front. The second daughter is working at the Bank of Japan. In her eight years with the Bank, like her father, she has not missed a day.

Mother Is Family Pivot

The Furusawa family life revolves around the guidance of this unobtrusive mother. This simple, modest woman with but few wants for her own self provides the propelling power for the smooth and harmonious running of the family circle, reminding one of the operation of a machine with perfectly adjusted gears.

The perfect non-absent record of husband is due largely in a way to the mental attitude of this mother who says, "I would feel terrible if my family were to be absent from their work." Her devotion and support had been a source of infinite encouragement to Senkichi.

She doesn't remember exactly when Senkichi and she were married, it being so long ago. In all her long years of living in Tokyo, the mother has never been to a motion picture or a theater. Her chief and greatest pleasure has been to stay at home. The home has been this woman's sole existence. But the inconspicuous efforts of this wife and mother has begotten untold results.

Senkichi entered the training school in 1916. On March 18 of that year Senkichi was pushing a truck load of electric wire poles, his feet crushing the light fall of snow on the railroad ties. He lost his foothold on some loose gravel and several of the poles rolled off the truck to pin him under them. His right leg was injured—bad enough to compel him to give up this type of work at the time.

So Senkichi made up his mind to become a technician. There were many things that could be improved. For instance, the tablet signal system, so vitally important in the operation of the trains, well needed further study. His renovations and improvements on the tablet signal system were among the items of honorable commendation in the present conferment of meritorious service medal.

Never Downhearted

Staunchly standing by her husband in the hour of his need, Taka was a source of constant encouragement to him. Recalling the anxious days spent while waiting for her husband's injury to heal, Taka told her story bit by bit, saying, "We were living in Kamesawa-machi at the time of the accident. I was terribly shocked on hearing of my husband's accident. However, as no good would come from bewailing our misfortune, I determined to resign myself to the turn of events. My husband always told us that we, human beings, need only to do our work in silence and the rest would take care of itself. His belief has not changed today. We never allowed ourselves to become downhearted and since then my husband has been healthy and continued his work without any further mishap."

Continuing, Taka said, "When my younger daughter gets married my advice to her as she enters her new life will be that she must be prepared to work. The brides today must be prepared to send their husbands to the front and they must firmly guard the home front. If there are no children demanding their attention, the girls of the present day must not remain idle."

The mother says she has nothing special to talk about as she reminisces on the past, and probably this is true in light of the fact that this woman's one guiding philosophy of life has been to perform her duties with all her might in the work that has been assigned to her by Providence.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

tary authorities. Yet 200 four-motored bombers rained bombs on this ancient edifice and the artillery pounded it with huge shells. Thus the sacred precincts, with a tradition of 1,400 years, were turned into a raging inferno. More than 100 monks and 600 inhabitants in the neighborhood lost their lives. Irreparable damage was also done to priceless relics and the famous circular gallery with its splendid paintings.

Casting off their mask of civilization, the British and Americans since last year have been systematically destroying churches and priceless historic monuments, bombing the great cathedral at Cologne, renowned among examples of Gothic architecture, and reducing to ashes the La Scala Opera House and its musical museum. The ridiculously large-scale attack on the monastery was part of their systematic vandalism. Their atrocities have been prompted by no strategic necessity and have been entirely worthless for military purposes, involving the deaths and maiming of revered fathers, women and children.

President Roosevelt, however, has the brazen effrontery to declare that "when it is a question of choice between the lives of American troops and historical monuments, it is the latter that must suffer." Replying to an interpellation of Bishop Chester in the House of Lords, Cranborne said that the anti-Axis forces had no intention of changing their air raid tactics.

'Monpei' Becomes Fad Among Malai Women; Adopted As Daily Apparel Like in Japan

Domei

SHONAN, February 23.—"Monpei" trousers have become a favorite everyday wearing apparel for Malai women. At the time when the women of Malai were evincing keen interest in the monpei, which they saw Japanese women wearing as shown in various pictorial news and magazines, the words of Ishak bin Haji Muhammed, editor of Biruta Malaya, that the monpei is certainly a practical and economical apparel for women has further roused the Malai girls' eagerness for it. Ishak bin Haji Muhammed had attended the General Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Newspapers in Tokyo.

Immediate steps were taken to have the Japanese women of the Malai Public Service Association teach the Malai women how to make the monpei. The sewing of monpei was tackled at full speed and by the last day of the week celebrating the second anniversary of the birth of New Malai, the Malai women marched en masse to the Shonan Shrine proudly wearing the newly adopted monpeis of their Japanese sisters.

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Uncertainty Marks Churchill's Speech

(Continued From Page 1)

German quarters. His hint at corresponding counter-measures is answered in Berlin to the effect that, naturally, arrangements to frustrate enemy attempts at obstructing this planned retaliation have been made.

See Scrapping of 'Charter'

Special

LISBON, February 23.—That Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons is tantamount to the scrapping of the Atlantic Charter for the European countries is the opinion of the Rumanian public, according to a report from Bucharest.

It was stated in Bucharest that Churchill's statements on the contribution of the British armed forces to the anti-Axis war effort, in essence, were attempts to justify in the eyes of the Soviets the "sincerity" of British efforts as well as an attempt—although a rather futile one—to maintain an equilibrium between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union.

Regarding the inner political purpose of this speech, the journal, Currentul, writes that it may be regarded as an attempt to dispel the anxiety and renew the fighting spirit of the British people with regard to the prolonged war.

Above all, Churchill wanted to inform the British public on certain issues because, as evident from the first part of his speech, the British public was being too optimistic about the war.

Currentul pointed out that Churchill's statement that he never predicted the war in Europe would end in 1944 sheds a significant light on the situation.

Churchill's statement about Britain's indirect contribution to the developments on the Eastern Front, especially of the Royal Air Force, is a confirmation of how much British pride suffered from the attacks made on Britain by the Soviet press and radio, the Currentul stated.

The same journal declared that Churchill's allusion to Poland makes it plain that the Soviet thesis carried the day. It emphasized that the statement is doubtless the capitulation of British policy to Moscow's insistence.

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